DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain, increasing easterly winds.

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### THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅞c.; cash corn, 41⅝c; cash cotton, 8 9-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly Committee on Codes, after a public hearing yesterday on the Lewis bill to repeal the Horton law permitting prize fights, by a vote of 9 to 3 decided to report the repeal measure favorably to-day. The State Board of Charities seeks to gain control over the Gerry society through two bills introduced by Senator Brackett. At a public hearing on the bill imposing a tax on mortgages the opponents of the measure presented arguments against it. The Assembly Codes Committee, after a hearing on the Anti-Policy bill advocated by Capt. Goddard, yesterday in executive session took a vote on the question of immediate favorable report. The vote stood 6 to 2, but as 7 votes are necessary, no action was taken. The committee refused to give the bill a further hearing.—Page 5.

CONGRESS.—Senator Depew got into the Philippine debate yesterday by reading a letter from Prof. Schurman denying the charges of attempted bribery of Filipinos, made by Mr. Pettigrew. There was a sharp debate on the Senate Financial bill yesterday. The measure was attacked by Allen of Nebraska. Representative McClellan of New York introduced a bill providing for the purchase of the Erie Canal by the Government. The House will take up the Puerto Rican tariff question after Feb. 12.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller recrossed the Tugela and attacked the Boer positions with success, holding the ground he won. His losses were slight. Boer reports of the battle say the cannonading was the fiercest yet experienced. The British were repulsed at one place and driven back across the river. The Boers attacked Gatacre's force from two directions near Sterkstroom. Gen. Roberts and Gen. Kitchener have left Cape Town for the "front." Henry Labouchère attempted to hold a peace meeting at Northampton. A mob drove the men from the platform, smashed the chairs, and broke up the gathering. Labouchère was struck on the head but not seriously injured. Mr. Redmond, leader of the Irish Party, proposed peace in the House of Commons. His amendment was voted down by a heavy majority. An American naval officer in Germany asserts that the German battleships will be completed by 1908. There are 60,000 influenza cases in Munich. Dr. Lieber is dying of the ailment. Charles François Pelu, the armless painter, is dead. Adolphe Rothschild died yesterday at Paris. There were 454 cases of sunstroke in Buenos Ayres Monday and Tuesday.—Pages 1 and 7.

**Page 1.**

According to a report current in Wall Street, Mr. Carnegie and other capitalists will erect a big shipbuilding plant here.

Miss H. A. F. Jones, claiming to live in Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested at Antrim, N. H., on the charge of defrauding through the mails.

Physicians who are attending Mr. Edwin Lawrence Godkin, who was attacked by vertigo on Sunday, believe that he is now out of danger.

Investors in the "Metropolitan Investment and Security Company (Incorporated")" are anxiously inquiring what has become of it and of their money.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company has decided to erect a seventeen-story building on its property at Wall and William Streets.

The Rapid Transit Board yesterday unanimously accepted the plan proposed by August Belmont & Co. in furnishing security and forming a construction company for John B. McDonald, contractor for the construction of the underground rapid-transit system.

Gen. Francis V. Greene yesterday pointed out the advantages of the proposed big canal improvements at a meeting of the committee appointed by the State Commerce Convention.

**Page 2.**

Admiral Dewey was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Loyal Legion last night. Later he attended the annual ball of the Emerald Society of Brooklyn.

**Page 3.**

Mrs. John M. Tenny, a prominent Seattle woman, committed suicide.

The large clothing firm of Miner, Beal & Co., of Boston made an assignment, with liabilities of $450,000.

**Page 5.**

Among those mentioned as likely successors to the late Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney are Deputy City Clerk Nicholas J. Hayes and ex-Sheriff Dunn. It is believed that there will be several changes in the department staff.

**Page 12.**

The subscription list of the Dewey Arch Fund, about to be published, will show that the sum raised so far is less than $200,000. Some members of the Fund Committee declare that they have lost hope for the success of the perpetuation scheme.

Dramatic scenes were witnessed at the Molineux trial yesterday. Prisoner's counsel fiercely denounced the methods of the prosecution, and alleged perjury. Assistant District Attorney Osborne began his summing up. The Judge's charge may be delivered to-day.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 4.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

### E. L. GODKIN IS ILL.

**Attacked with Vertigo—Now Considered Out of Danger.**

Edwin Lawrence Godkin, until recently editor of The Evening Post, who was seized with an attack of vertigo on Sunday at his home, 36 West Tenth Street, was much better last night, and the following bulletin was shown to friends who called to inquire during the evening:

"The family are still anxious, but Mr. Godkin has shown marked improvement to-day."

Mr. Godkin's illness attacked him just before luncheon Sunday noon, and was entirely unexpected, as he had been feeling better than usual for some little time. He has since been confined to his bed, and his family has been very anxious about his condition. Mrs. Godkin, who was with her husband when the vertigo seized him, has remained at his side.

Dr. Edward L. Keyes, who has been attending Mr. Godkin, did not consider him dangerously ill. His son, Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., said last night that there is now no reason for anxiety.

"Mr. Godkin," he said, "was threatened with a serious illness on Sunday, and his condition remained about the same during that night and through Monday, but Tuesday morning he began to show signs of getting better, and my father does not now regard his condition as serious. Of course, he is still confined to his bed, and is under the care of a nurse. The family was very much alarmed about him, but he is no longer threatened seriously."

Mr. Godkin severed his connection with The Evening Post last Fall, on account of his health. The formal announcement of his retirement from that paper was made on Nov. 8, 1899, when it was stated that Mr. Godkin had intended to sever his active connection on Jan. 1, 1900, but that the step had been hastened by impaired health. It was also announced at that time that he would continue to be an occasional editorial contributor to The Evening Post.

### Booming Thurston for Chairman.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON Feb. 7.—Some of Senator Thurston's friends say that there is a boom for him for Chairman of the Republican National Convention. He presided over the convention of 1896. Mr. Thurston went to Philadelphia during the recent visit of the party managers to that city, and it is said that the subject was mentioned at that time.

**Fastest to Southern Resorts.**
Via Penn. R. R. from New York 9:55 A. M., without change to Miami and Port Tampa. Quickest to Georgia resorts, Florida, Havana, Nassau. "Florida Special," 12:25 P. M. Express, 9:25 P. M. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

## MR. M'DONALD WILL BUILD THE TUNNEL

### Rapid Transit Board Unanimously Accepts Mr. Belmont's Plan.

### FOR THE CITY'S BENEFIT

**A Renewal of the Reports that Surface Interests Opposed Contractor—Why Time Was Granted.**

By the action of the Rapid Transit Board yesterday the building of the tunnel by Contractor John B. McDonald is assured. The board received proposals for a construction company to be formed by August Belmont, who has associated with himself some of the strongest financiers of the city, unanimously voted to accept the proposals, and is now in a position to go rapidly ahead and complete the details for the contract. The construction company backs Mr. McDonald by furnishing most of his bonds, and, it is declared, furnishes security to the city of far better advantage and more satisfactory to it and the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners than could be proposed by the surety companies. Instead of $1,000,000 in cash, the city, as members of the board pointed out, gets a deposit of $3,000,000 in cash, the balance in undoubted securities, and the company asks in return such modifications for relief as can, and, it is said, will without doubt be quickly granted both by the Supreme Court and the Legislature, both of which will be called upon to act on the suggestions outlined in a letter received by the board yesterday from Mr. Belmont.

The total amount of security that Mr. McDonald and the company backing him will put up for faithful performance in completing the tunnel will be $7,000,000 in cash and securities combined with an additional $1,000,000 in 1901. The names of the stockholders in Mr. Belmont's company have not yet been publicly announced, and the arrangements between Mr. McDonald and the construction company are as yet obviously a matter of conjecture and likely to remain so.

### BOARD'S UNANIMOUS APPROVAL.

Considering the vital importance of the question to be solved the board remained in session a comparatively short time. Every member was present, including Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, and, in addition, Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, counsel to the board, and William Barclay Parsons, the commission's engineer in chief. The proposals of Mr. Belmont were pretty well understood beforehand by the commissioners, or by at least the majority, as they had been explained by Mr. Orr and Controller Coler, who acted as a committee to consult with Mr. Belmont the day before. Thus it was that the official action of the members was quickly taken by unanimous vote approving the entire plan outlined by Mr. Belmont and his associates. When the board adjourned the members were smiling as they filed out, indicating before a word had been said that a happy solution had at last been reached.

Mr. Orr, Controller Coler, and Charles Stewart Smith, in brief interviews united in saying that the terms offered by Mr. Belmont were far better than any that could possibly be offered by the surety companies. Mr. Orr taking occasion to remark that if Mr. McDonald had accepted the terms offered by the surety companies during his negotiations the board would never have accepted them.

There was a revival of the talk yesterday that powerful influences were at work when Mr. McDonald was negotiating with the surety companies to block his efforts so that his bid would of necessity be rejected and Mr. Onderdonk favored. The story is, and it came from what is declared to be an authentic source that originally Mr. Onderdonk's bid was $5,000,000 lower than it was when opened, the figures being $39,300,000, and that because of the exactions of the surety companies it was raised to the latter figure. The advance was made, it was said, so that the surety companies could see a big profit for the contractor, and that for that reason they would be willing to give the bond. When the contract was awarded to Mr. McDonald, as subsequent events have proved, the surety companies changed their attitude toward him and threw many obstacles in his way.

Not only from the most interested source, it is said, were the surety companies urged to keep off of Mr. McDonald's bond, but furthermore, opposition is positively declared to have come from some of the traction interests of the city. It was expected by these tactics that Mr. McDonald would be compelled to default, and that the contract would then go to the next highest bidder. It is more than strongly hinted that the summary rejection of Mr. Onderdonk's bid by the board on Monday was due to the talk that had reached the ears of the members of the evidence of these influences with certain understood conditions to develop in case Mr. McDonald was compelled to default. The board's action in favoring Mr. McDonald and standing by him when his chances for success seemed darkest is declared to be the result of what the members of the board had learned as his negotiations with the surety companies went on.

### MR. BELMONT'S PROPOSALS.

Mr. Belmont's letter, dated yesterday and addressed to President Orr at the banking offices of August Belmont & Co., is as follows:

"Confirming the understanding arrived at with the sub-committee of your board at our conference yesterday, we now beg to lay before you the plan which is proposed to enable Mr. McDonald to qualify and execute the contract for the construction of the Rapid Transit Railroad:

"First—We are about to organize a corporation under the laws of this State, with a capital of $6,000,000, subscriptions for which have been already secured and which is payable as follows: Twenty per cent. upon organization, 20 per cent. on May 1, 1900, 20 per cent. on Nov. 1, 1900, and the balance as called. This company is to enter into a contract with Mr. McDonald to promote the construction of the work under his contract with the city, furnish the security required to be given by him, and to finance his undertaking. A copy of the proposed certificate of incorporation and of the contract to be made with Mr. McDonald is submitted herewith for your inspection.

"Second—Your board is to make application to the Appellate Division to modify its requirements concerning the bond to be given to secure the construction of the work by striking out the provision requiring justification by the sureties in double the amount of the liability assumed by each and by reducing the minimum amount permitted to be taken by each surety from $500,000 to $250,000.

"Third—Mr. McDonald will furnish the continuing bond in the sum of $1,000,000 with sureties who will justify in double that amount, and the company will at the same time deposit with the Controller securities to be approved by your board of the value of $1,000,000, which, so far as may be necessary, the city shall apply in payment and satisfaction of the bond in case any liability shall arise thereon. Your board will then endeavor to secure the passage of an act of the Legislature amending the Rapid Transit act by permitting the deposit of securities satisfactory to your board and of the value of $1,000,000 in lieu of the continuing bond, and upon the passage of such amending act you will accept the said securities as a deposit in lieu of said bond and will then cancel and return the bond.

"Fourth—The said corporation so to be formed will execute as surety Mr. McDonald's bond to secure the performance of the contract for construction to the amount of $4,000,000, which will be accepted by your board.

"The additional amount of said construction bond, namely $1,000,000, will be furnished by the other sureties, to be approved by your board.

"Fifth—The said corporation will cause the $1,000,000 cash required by the contract to be deposited with the Controller.

"Sixth—A list of the subscribers to the stock of the said corporation so to be formed will be submitted to your board, to be approved by it.

"Seventh—As additional security to the city, the said corporation so to be formed will cause the beneficial interest in the bonds to be required of the sub-contractors to be assigned to the city. So far as may be necessary the contract between the city and Mr. McDonald shall upon the request of the board be modified in accordance with this provision.

"Eighth—This said corporation will cause an additional $1,000,000 in cash, or the equivalent in securities, to be deposited with the Controller on or before Jan. 1, 1901. Such $1,000,000 shall be held by the Controller as additional security for the performance of the obligation of the sureties upon the bond for construction.

"If this plan meets with the approval of your board, and if the Appellate Division shall grant your request to modify the requirements of the bond as above stated, we shall be prepared to carry out this plan."

### RESOLUTION OF ACCEPTANCE.

After the features of the proposal were discussed the resolution of acceptance was prepared and unanimously passed. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That the President of the board be authorized to communicate to August Belmont & Co. the approval by this board of the terms of their letter of to-day, with such modification of detail, if any, as may be approved by the President; that the President, with such committee of the board as he may appoint, present to the Legislature the proposed bill referred to in said letter, and that counsel of the board be directed to apply to the Appellate Division for the modification of the stipulation given by the board upon the requirements of the Appellate Division, so that such stipulation shall permit the acceptance of security as proposed in said letter."

After the meeting Charles Stewart Smith said: "We've got the best bond we could possibly get, much better than the surety companies could give. We get $3,000,000 in cash instead of $1,000,000. We are all satisfied, and I can see no further obstacles in the way of going ahead."

President Orr had this to say: "What Mr. Belmont proposes is much better in the way of security than that offered by the surety companies. We are entirely satisfied."

"Will you give the names of the men behind Mr. Belmont?" was asked.

"We agreed not to," was the reply. "We know who they are, and I can say that we are well pleased that Mr. Belmont has the men he has with him. They are some of the strongest financiers in the city."

In speaking of Mr. McDonald's efforts with the surety companies, Mr. Orr said:

"The conditions imposed by the surety companies, even if Mr. McDonald had consented to accept them, were such as we would have refused to entertain. They would have practically taken the road out of Mr. McDonald's hands, and he would have been to all intents and purposes the contractor only in name. With Mr. Belmont's proposals in force, the city will be absolutely secured."

Of the $5,000,000 construction bonds, $1,000,000 will be taken by four surety companies in amounts of $250,000 each.

The appeal for modification of the conditions of surety will be made to the Appellate Division probably to-day, and it is expected that a decision will be handed down to-morrow. It is expected that the details of the contract will be completed some time in advance of the extension to Feb. 20, and the contract duly ratified.

## MAY BUILD WARSHIPS HERE.

### Wall Street Hears that Mr. Carnegie Will Construct Big Plant, but He Denies It.

According to a report current in Wall Street yesterday, Andrew Carnegie and other capitalists contemplate the erection in this port of an immense shipbuilding plant, destined to surpass in extent and working capacity the plants of the Cramps and the Union Iron Works. It is said that four or five sites along the North River have been inspected, but that elaborate precautions were taken to keep the matter secret, as it was feared that if the news of the scheme was published it would cause a big rise in the price of available property.

The reason for selecting this port for the erection of the plant, it is declared, is that for shipbuilding on a big scale it offers unlimited facilities for the transportation of material, in the matter of the depth of the water, and as a great and ever-available market for labor; for it is intended to build battleships and other vessels of the largest size, and the works will give employment to thousands of men.

Mr. Carnegie yesterday declined to be interviewed on the subject, but finally, in response to written questions, denied through the medium of a servant that he is interested in any such scheme. "I do not intend to engage in any business other than my own," was the message.

C. M. Schwab of Pittsburg, general manager of Mr. Carnegie's works, was in conference with Mr. Carnegie for several hours on Tuesday evening.

Questioned about the report as to the proposed shipbuilding plant, he said:

"I don't care to say anything about it."

Pressed further for information, Mr. Schwab said:

"One thing I will say—the Carnegie Company is not interested in the project."

"But is Mr. Carnegie personally interested?" insisted his interrogator.

"I don't care to say anything about it," Mr. Schwab replied.

Mr. Schwab reports that he is to resign from the Carnegie Company as the result of dissensions following H. C. Frick's retirement.

A week ago it was asserted that Mr. Frick had been in conference with other capitalists at Philadelphia with a view to bringing several millions of additional capital into the recently incorporated New York Shipbuilding Company, located at Camden, N. J., for the purpose of undertaking the construction of vessels on a large scale. He is also reported to be in negotiation for the purchase of the plant of the old Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow's Point.

## BROOKLYN WOMAN ARRESTED.

### Miss H. A. F. Jones Is Held in New Hampshire Under Charge of Defrauding Through the Mails.

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 7.—Miss Helen A. Franklin Jones, claiming her residence as Brooklyn, N. Y., was arrested at Antrim today under the direction of United States District Attorney Charles J. Hamblett of this city, on the charge of defrauding through the mails. She was taken before the United States Commissioner, J. B. Parker, in this city, entered a plea of "not guilty" through her counsel, and was ordered to furnish $1,500 bonds for her future appearance.

It is claimed that advertisements were placed in various publications that the Brookside Supply Company would furnish musical charts and other articles for a small sum of money, and also that the North Branch Silk Company would furnish silk and other useful articles cheaply. A large number of answers are claimed to have been received on account of the advertisement, the replies ranging from 500 to 1,000 a day. It is further claimed that the letters were taken from the Post Office by Mrs. Melvin S. French of Antrim, and shipped to Brooklyn, N. Y., to a brother by the name of Swett, who is alleged to be the manager of Miss Jones's so-called companies, which the authorities claim never existed.

It is expected that Manager Swett will come here to furnish bonds for the release of Miss Jones to-morrow.

It is said that 2,700 letters have been taken from the post offices at Antrim and North Branch for the Brookside Supply Company, and the North Branch Silk Company, each letter containing from 10 cents to $1. The business has been running for several months, and it is estimated by the authorities that $50,000 has been made.

Miss Jones is a prepossessing woman of thirty-five years, well dressed, and claims to be innocent of the charge of defrauding through the mails.

**Arion Society**
Grand Masquerade Ball,
Madison Square Garden, To-morrow, Feb. 9.

## MONEY GONE, COMPANY TOO

### "Metropolitan Investment and Security Co." Vanishes.

### A GUILELESS INVESTOR'S STORY

**Whereabouts of "Ivan Wallet & Co." Also Sought by a Stenographer, a Small Girl, and a Boy.**

Until recently the "Metropolitan Investment and Security Company (Incorporated")" occupied offices at 62 Wall Street. Many persons interested in the company are now thirsting for information as to its present whereabouts. The company on or about Sept. 25, 1899, started in business, and sent prospectuses broadcast through the land telling in glowing terms of the exceptional benefits sure to accrue to those placing faith and money in the concern. The prospectus related how the company, having private wire communication with Chicago, was prepared to take advantage of any fluctuations between the Chicago and New York markets.

Among those who received a prospectus of the company was James Tunbridge, who is seventy-five years old, deaf, and resides with his wife and daughter at 123 Union Street, Newark, N. J. The daughter, Miss Virginia, is an only child. The story of Mr. Tunbridge's dealings with the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company is best told in his own words.

"You see, I have been taken in lots of times by these kinds of things," said he. "I suppose that in the last five years I've lost ten thousand dollars by buying stock in this and that concern. Of course, I'm anxious to get back what I've lost, and the Metropolitan Company struck me as a good thing. So Virginia and I went over to New York and down to the Wall Street office. The man I saw was a mighty nice fellow, apparently, and he talked splendidly. He seemed to try to be especially nice to Virginia. I told him that I had lost lots of money in things that were advertised, and that I was going to be very careful. He said he didn't blame me the least bit, and that I was exactly right to be cautious. After Virginia and I had talked it all over I decided to buy two shares of the stock."

Here Mr. Tunbridge exhibited a gorgeously embossed piece of parchment paper, which certified that he was the holder of two shares of the company's stock at $10 per share. Continuing, he said:

"I received two letters from Mr. Boyle, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, after I bought the stock, one written on December 15 and the other on January 8. In both of these they told me how well the company was doing, that there was going to be a 50 per cent. dividend declared January 12, that they were going to have an office in Newark before long, and urged me to buy some more stock at once, as there were only a few more shares left that I could get at par. They added that if I did not hurry up I would be too late. In each one of the letters he also inquired very particularly about Virginia. But I didn't buy any more stock.

### ANOTHER SHARE AS DIVIDEND.

"They sent me another share of stock as my dividend on the two shares I had bought, and since then I haven't heard anything more from them. But a few days ago I got a letter from a man in Green Bay, Wis., giving his name as 'Ed' Barclay, who said that he had received a prospectus from the company; that I had been given as a reference, and wanted to know whether or not it could be trusted. I haven't answered that letter yet," Mr. Tunbridge concluded.

At the time he made his statement he did not know that the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company was a thing without a habitation or a home, and that his faith in mankind, as well as his pocketbook, was destined to receive another rude shock. Inquiry at 62 Wall Street developed the fact that the company suddenly vacated their offices about two weeks ago, after being served with notice of dispossession. The leavetaking was not so hurried, however, as to cause the furniture to be left behind.

"Great goodness," said the elevator man at 62 Wall Street, "I guess there's been a thousand people down here in the last two weeks askin' about that company. They all come lookin' anxious like and went away lookin' sad. Gee whiz! he went on musingly, "but that company was 'slick.' Why, they ever 'skinned' the janitor out of $25." And then the elevator man chuckled gleefully to himself.

And now, following in the footsteps of one G. W. Bryant, the scene shifts from 62 Wall Street to Room 2, ninth floor of the Mills Building. G. W. Bryant appears as one of the incorporators of the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company. In the above mentioned room of the Mills Building there is a woman who does a stenographic business under the name of Miss Buttner. This, she says, is not her real name, merely her "professional" name.

On Dec. 6, says Miss Buttner, there came to her an exceedingly affable man who introduced himself as G. W. Bryant, and announced that he wished to sublet from her a portion of her office. Miss Buttner was greatly pleased with the man's address and gladly assented to his request, as she had much more room than she really needed for the transaction of her business. Miss Buttner describes Bryant as a slenderly built man of medium height, with blue eyes and light brown hair. She says she judged him to be about thirty years of age. Constantly with Bryant was a man who might be any age from twenty-five to forty, with dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, and of a decidedly stout build. He gave his name as Fisher.

"IVAN WALLETT & CO."

Bryant told Miss Buttner that he did a general brokerage business under the name of Ivan Wallett & Co., and this name he had stamped upon the door of the office. Miss Buttner says that she frequently did stenographic work for Bryant, and remembers writing a letter to a man in Genesee County, N. Y., (whose name she cannot recall,) acknowledging the receipt of $500 sent for investment in stocks. She says this was but one of numerous others of similar import, but she does not remember ever writing any in which money was inclosed.

Late in the afternoon of Jan. 22 Bryant came to Miss Buttner with a check for $25 drawn by him on the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company and made payable to bearer, saying that he would esteem it a great favor if she would cash it for him.

"He seemed such a perfect gentleman," said Miss Buttner, "that it never occurred to me for a moment that the check was not all right, and so, as I did not have the cash at hand, I went down stairs to an office where I was known, and by indorsing the check, got them to cash it for me."

Miss Buttner has not seen either Bryant or Fisher since Jan. 25. On that day the check she had indorsed was brought to her marked "N. G.," and she had to pay it. On Jan. 26 a young girl, a typewriter, appeared at Bryant's office and informed Miss Buttner that he was ill. The same day the books of the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company were brought there by an office boy. On Jan. 27 the girl appeared at the office and told Miss Buttner that Bryant was dead. On the day following the books of the company were removed and a few days thereafter an expressman came and removed all of the furnishings from the office of Ivan Wallett & Co.

Before this, however, Miss Buttner had been called upon by a man who said he was a Mr. Baker of Baker & Barnett, lawyers, 1,199 Broadway. He told her to be patient and she would get back her $25. After being patient for what she considered an exceedingly reasonable length of time, Miss Buttner looked up Baker & Barnett. She found that the lower floor at 1,199 Broadway is occupied by a phonograph parlor, while above it is the Theatre Comique, and that Baker & Barnett are unknown there. The boy and girl who had been working for Bryant said that they knew absolutely nothing of him except as they had been connected with him in the office, and claimed he owed both of them money for services rendered.

## NO INTERFERENCE IN THE TRANSVAAL

### The Government Will Not Exercise Its Good Offices.

### TIME HAS NOT YET ARRIVED

**No Action Could Be Taken Under The Hague Treaty Before Ratifications Are Exchanged.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President himself is referred to to-day as setting at rest the report of last night, emanating from those who have been anxious to have the United States extend its good offices for the termination of the war between Great Britain and the Boers, by declaring that there is no present intention of gratifying that desire.

The Hague treaty "for the pacific settlement of international disputes" was ratified on Monday afternoon, but it is yet too early for the United States to venture to proceed under its provisions. When the exchange of ratifications is accomplished and proclamation made of the fact, and not before, it is explained, it will be in order to extend the good offices to the States involved in the South African war.

Intimations have been heard to-day that the attempt to secure immediate action by the Administration was suggested by Montagu White, the Boer representative in this country. It is not doubted that Mr. White has talked of the possibility and desirability of the extension of good offices to arrest the war, but there are citizens of the United States who have thought that it could be done without the sanction of the Hague treaty. Mr. Shafroth of Colorado is one, and he has a proposition before the House for that purpose.

A Republican Senator who talked freely about the subject to-day said that, while undoubtedly there was much sympathy felt for the Boers in this country, he had felt that Great Britain was in the right, notwithstanding the arguments made by very able and patriotic British public men to lead Americans to think otherwise.

"But," he said, "the President will be guided not alone by the opportunity offered him under The Hague treaty, but by other considerations. Article III. of the treaty says that powers, strangers to the dispute, have the right to offer good offices of mediation during the course of hostilities and, further, that the exercise of this right can never be regarded by one or the other of the parties in conflict as an unfriendly act.

"This would be a very clear admission of the right of the United States to extend good offices if the question was not presented as to whether distinct States are involved in the dispute. At present the contention of Great Britain is that the Transvaal is not a distinct State. British writers differ on this question, but it is not for us to determine which is right. Before approaching Great Britain with a suggestion implying that we have decided the Transvaal to be a free and independent State the matter would have to be very carefully considered, and I am sure the President would ask to be advised before adopting a course that might give an entirely erroneous impression in Great Britain of the attitude of the United States Government in a matter which the British Government at least considers a domestic question."

The same Senator directed attention to the matter as it appeared to him in the light of the two new treaties, one just approved by the Senate and the other just submitted. Continuing, he said:

"By The Hague treaty the powers admitted a declaration of the United States reasserting the Monroe doctrine. It is printed in the letter of transmission by Secretary Hay to the Senate. I consider it the most important part of the treaty outside of the substantial recognition by the great powers of the wisdom of the arbitration idea.

"Great Britain in The Hague conference has readmitted the validity of the doctrines. Having bound Great Britain to keep her hands off this continent, shall we at once put out our hands to interfere with a dispute in Africa, when we would not permit Great Britain to interfere in any controversy that looked like an attempt to gain a foothold in new territory on this continent?"

The Administration, it is positively asserted, will make answer to all suggestions of intervention that the time has not yet arrived for such action under The Hague treaty.

## NOTE OF WARNING SOUNDED.

**London Times Says the Country Must Do Everything to Keep Its Navy to the Highest Efficiency.**

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Times says this morning: "In critical times friendly relations with foreign States are only too easily disturbed, and therefore it behooves us not to rely with unthinking optimism on their continued maintenance.

"The country should take a lesson from our military experiences and do everything possible to insure the maintenance of the navy in the highest state of efficiency. To wait for a war to break out before we begin to improvise appliances which, by proper foresight, can be better and more economically provided beforehand, is to court disaster."

### BOER DEBATE IN HOUSE.

**Mr. Shafroth's Proposition Is Explained and Debated.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the House today Mr. Shafroth (Sil., Col.,) was allowed forty-five minutes in which to complete a speech he made last week in favor of mediation by the United States in the South African war. Under The Hague treaty, he contended that England could not consider an offer of mediation an unfriendly act. In reply to questions he insisted that the South African Republic was an independent Government notwithstanding Great Britain's claim of suzerainty.

Mr. Shafroth said he did not advocate armed intervention or even mediation, but only the tender of our good offices under Section 3 of The Hague treaty.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) replied briefly to Mr. Shafroth. He said he wished the gentleman from Colorado had told the House whether either of the contending parties had asked the United States for mediation.

"They have not," interrupted Mr. Shafroth, "but The Hague treaty—"

"The ratifications of that treaty have not been exchanged," interposed Mr. Grosvenor.

Mr. Grosvenor said he sympathized with any people struggling for liberty. Proceeding, he set the House in a roar by running over the history of Europe, pointing out here and there the wrongs suffered by Hungarians, Finlanders, Poles, &c., all of which were represented in his district, yet the United States had not felt called upon to interfere. He concluded with the suggestion that a commission of twenty-five members at salaries of $20,000 each should be appointed to roam over the earth to discover where wrongs had been committed and to report to the House in order that the United States might go to war every time the kin of any of our constituents were oppressed.

Mr. Shafroth, who again obtained the floor after Mr. Grosvenor concluded, was interrupted by Mr. Alden Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) who asked if the gentleman from Colorado knew whether the kindly offices of the United States had been offered in the Boer-British war.

Mr. Shafroth replied that he did not. "But," he added, "I would thank God if such was the case." He asked if Mr. Smith had any information upon the subject.

Mr. Smith replied that he was not authorized to speak for the Administration, but that he knew that if our Government was requested to act by either party to the conflict, its kindly offices would be willingly placed at its disposal.

"Do you know that such an offer has been made?" persisted Mr. Shafroth.

"Such information would be conveyed through our diplomatic channels in London and Pretoria," responded Mr. Smith. "But of the entire willingness of this Government to act if properly requested by the parties engaged in the conflict there can be no question."

### TO BUY THE ERIE CANAL.

**Congressman McClellan Introduces a Bill Providing for Federal Ownership of the Waterway.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Representative McClellan of New York to-day introduced a bill for the acquisition of the Erie Canal by the United States Government and its enlargement to a capacity sufficient for the largest vessels of war, at a cost not exceeding $75,000,000.

The bill provides that the Secretary of State shall negotiate with the New York authorities toward securing title to the canal, and that any compensation given the State shall be paid out of the fee collected of the vessels for the use of the canal, and not exceeding 25 per cent. of these fees in any one year.

When Federal title is acquired it is provided that the canal shall be enlarged so as to accommodate warships of a displacement of 15,000 tons.

The bill makes an appropriation of $10,000,000, and authorizes the Secretary of War to make contracts up to $75,000,000 for the proposed enlargement.

## ON BIG CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The committee appointed at the State Commerce Convention last October at Utica met yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation. The object of the convention was to secure the improvement of the canals in order that the commercial supremacy of the State may be maintained. Twenty-three of the forty-five members of the committee were present, representing a large number of counties. John D. Kernan of Utica presided. A letter regretting his inability to be present was received from Gov. Roosevelt, who said he approved of what has been done in the canal matter. He thanked the committee on behalf of the State for its work.

Among the speakers at the morning session was Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Governor to examine and report on the question of canal improvement. He said that an improved system of canals—the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain—would secure for the State of New York almost the entire carrying trade of the commerce East and West to the Atlantic Ocean. He said that a recommendation that the greater part of the cost be assessed on the canal counties is merely a detail. The question, he said, is, Are the people of the State willing to pay 1½ per cent. of the assessed value of its land to create a water route that will reduce the cost of transportation to its lowest figure, and far below what any other State can furnish?

Richard Humphrey and others argued that as the State at large would be benefited by the expenditure of $62,000,000 for canal improvements, every county should help in the cost of construction.

A resolution was adopted that the committee indorse and approve the general plan recommended by the State Committee on Canals subject to such modification of detail as may be necessary for the improvement of New York's waterways, and that the Legislature be urged to take steps for submitting to the people of the State the question of the appropriation of funds.

Another section of the resolution recommended in effect that the cost of improvement be borne by the State at large. The Legislature was requested by resolution to oppose the passage of Assembly Bill No. 999 as detrimental to the canal interests of the city and State. The bill provides for the removal of the canal district in this city from the Battery to the vicinity of Fifty-fifth Street, North River.

## NEW WALL STREET STRUCTURE.

Another Wall Street corner will soon be the site of a towering modern office building. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company has decided to build on its valuable plot at the southwest corner of William and Wall Streets. Work will be begun about May 1, and the plans for the new structure, now in the hands of architects Clinton & Russell, are already well advanced.

President Anton A. Raven of the company said last evening that many details of the new structure had not yet been agreed upon, but that it will probably be seventeen stories in height, and will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. It will cover the entire plot owned by the company. The reason for the improvement, he added, was simply that which has led to the erection of nearly every tall building—the impossibility of getting anything like an adequate return on high land values with structures of the ordinary height.

The property of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company includes, besides the four-story building on the corner of Wall and William Streets, the two small adjoining buildings on William Street, 37 and 39, occupied by the Atlantic Trust Company and George H. Prentiss & Co. The corner building covers a plot fronting 58 feet on Wall Street and about 100 on William Street, while the small buildings on William Street have a frontage of 58 feet and a depth of 80 feet.

The present building on the corner was completed in 1852, and the ownership of it was shared equally by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, the former occupying the William Street side and the latter the westerly part of the building. Subsequently the Sun Mutual Insurance Company went out of existence and its part of the building was acquired by the United States Trust Company and occupied by the latter until it erected its own building on the adjoining Wall Street lots. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company then became sole owner of the property, and has had as a tenant of recent years in the westerly part of its building the Phoenix Insurance Company.

The site of the new building is one of the most valuable corners remaining unimproved in the down-town district. It is on the right side of the Custom House, now the property of the National City Bank, placing it within the financial district, while its William Street frontage will serve to place it in touch with the insurance centre.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company was organized in 1842. It is engaged exclusively in marine insurance, and in its special field of activity is one of the largest and strongest corporations in the country. In April, 1897, W. H. H. Moore retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Mr. Raven. Its other officers are: Vice President—Frederick A. Parsons; Second Vice President and Secretary—Cornelius Elder; Third Vice President—Theodore F. Johnson.

### MARSHALL FIELD & CO. CHANGE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—By changes in the affairs of Marshall Field & Co., Lafayette McWilliams, a cousin of President McKinley, and Thomas Templeton withdrew from all interest in the big dry-goods house. Their partnership holdings, it is understood, are acquired by Marshall Field. The changes became effective Jan. 1, but the news has been so carefully guarded that the announcement was a genuine surprise to the local trade.

The desire of both retiring partners for relief from business activity of nearly thirty years is assigned as the cause of their withdrawal. They have been in the firm's service since the early seventies, having for the last ten years held partnership interests. Mr. Field refused to talk of the change. Both Mr. Templeton and Capt. McWilliams confirm the story.

**Fast Service to Detroit.**
The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York at 4:00 P. M. every day. Fine service, no excess fare. Illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

## BULLER ATTACKS THE BOERS AGAIN

### Crosses Tugela and Tries to Break Through Lines.

### FIGHT LASTS TWO DAYS

**British Retain the Footing They Won on the Plateaus.**

### LOSSES VERY SMALL.

**Boers Report the Cannonading the Fiercest Yet Experienced.**

**Burghers Attack Gatacre in Cape Colony and Lord Methuen Is Active in the West—May Be Part of General Advance.**

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Gen. Buller recrossed the Tugela River on Monday morning and assaulted the Boer positions on the north side. The British carried several positions, and at last accounts were

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday. The next morning the Boers indulged in long-range shell fire; but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was made upon the northern end of the kopje, and at first it was successful. Reinforcements were, however, hurried up, and the British recarried the position at the point of the bayonet and advanced along the ridge.

ANOTHER STORY OF THE FIGHT.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Spearman's Camp, in a dispatch dated Monday night, says:

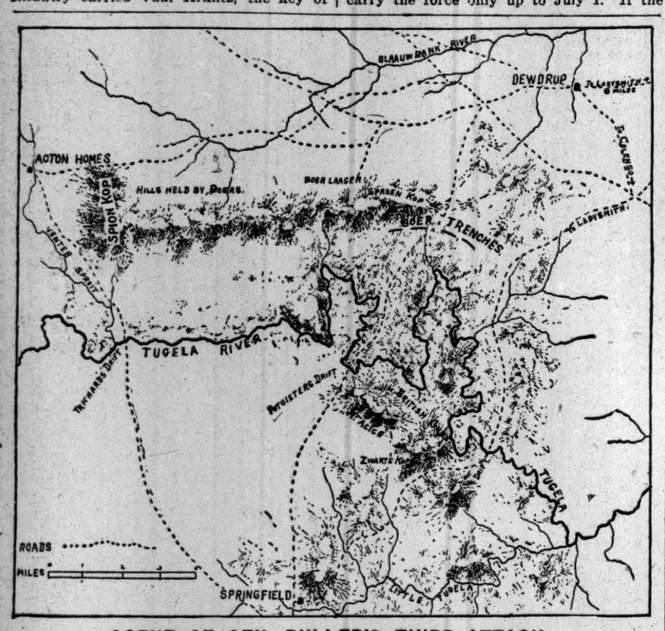
"Under the personal direction of Gen. Buller the attack on the Boer positions was begun this morning by nearly the whole of our batteries—seventy-two guns—shelling the ridges where the enemy have their trenches and redoubts on the Brakfontein and the low crest facing Potgieter's Drift.

"The enemy suffered severely. Several hills were smoking like volcanoes from the effects of the bombardment, which set on fire their stores and the grass.

"While the third pontoon bridge was being constructed under fire near Schiet (Skiet?) Drift the Eleventh Brigade, now under the command of Col. Wynne, made a demonstration against the Brakfontein Ridge, marching across the meadows with the support of seven batteries of artillery.

"At 11 o'clock the enemy opened a heavy cannonade of shrapnel, common shell, and pompon shells, chiefly from Splon Kop. This was accompanied by a rattling musketry fire. Our gunners behaved admirably, and were as cool as if upon parade.

"The demonstration having gained its effect, the real attack on the Boer left was delivered at 4 o'clock. The Durham Light Infantry carried Vaal Krantz, the key of




SCENE OF GEN. BULLER'S THIRD ATTACK.

the lower ridges, while Gen. Hildyard's brigade assailed the higher ridges. The General and his troops are bivouacking upon the field of battle. Our losses are trifling."

BOER GUN DISABLED.

A dispatch dated Spearman's Camp, Wednesday evening, says:

"The bombardment of the Boer position was resumed this (Tuesday?) morning. The Boers worked a disappearing cannon from the high Doorm Kloof range, on the right of the captured hill; but the British shells exploded its magazine, and the gun was put out of action until late in the day.

"Musketry fire was intermittent until the afternoon, when the Boers made a determined effort to retake the hill.

"Reinforcements rushed up cheering, the Boers were repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge.

"The war balloon has proved a most useful adjunct, making ascents daily and getting information as to the Boer positions. The Boers directed a heavy shrapnel fire in the endeavor to destroy the balloon apparatus.

"The artillery behaved splendidly throughout, ably covering the infantry retirement from the feint attack in the face of a heavy Boer shell fire.

"It is believed that the Boers suffered very heavily, as their ambulances were hard at work."

MAY BE GENERAL MOVEMENT.

The British columns are apparently putting themselves in motion in all parts of the South African war field. A combined attack upon the Boers appears to be in progress.

On the far western border Lord Methuen has begun a turning movement against the Boer right, while Gen. Macdonald threatens the Boer flank, thus relieving the pressure on Lord Methuen's front.

Lord Roberts, according to an informant in close touch with the War Office, is in the middle of the theatre of war, and has begun the march on Bloemfontein.

It looks as though the general forward movements, so long talked of, was in progress. Gen. Buller's third attempt at relieving Ladysmith absorbs attention. Telegrams of from 100 to 200 words, from a dozen correspondents, have been passed by the censor, who has apparently redated messages written Monday or Tuesday to Wednesday, at 6 P. M.

Three thousand more militia have been ordered to prepare for embarkation. The obsolete guns at the various coast defenses are being replaced with modern naval guns. The Government is preparing a plan to be submitted to Parliament for the conversion of the Yeomanry, volunteers, and militia into a well-organized and properly equipped army for home defense.

## BOER REPORT OF THE FIGHT.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, LADYSMITH, Feb. 6.—Since yesterday (Monday) the British, with naval and other guns, have bombarded our positions on the Upper Tugela.

The troops crossed the river at the Pont and at Molen Drift, with the object of storming our positions. At the former Gen. Burger beat them back and they recrossed in great confusion.

The fighting continues at Molen Drift with the Standerton and Johannesburg commandoes. There were no casualties on our side.

The cannonade was the fiercest yet experienced. There was a continuous roaring all day long.

This morning it recommenced with an increased number of guns.

Further reports of yesterday's fighting at the Upper Tugela River show that the British lost heavily at Pont Drift, but took an unimportant position on a small kopje on the Molen Drift side.

Four Boers were killed. The British loss is unknown. They are still in possession of the kopje.

## BOERS ATTACK GATACRE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—It is reported from Cape Town under date of Wednesday that fighting began that morning at Sterkstroom and was then in progress.

Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener have started to the front.

A dispatch from Sterkstroom, dated yesterday, announces that the Boers are attacking Gen. Gatacre from two directions. Firing was then proceeding between the outposts, and a delayed Strekstroom dispatch, dated Monday, Feb. 5, announces that a body of troops left the camp Feb. 3, and that important developments were expected.

**Britons Called Home for Service.**

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—A large number of Britons, residing in Berlin, under the age of thirty, have received orders calling them home for military service.

## BOERS SHORT OF AMMUNITION?

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Times says: "Private dispatches reached Parliament yesterday to the effect that the Boers, who are running short of big gun projectiles, have been making desperate efforts to secure fresh supplies.

"All the leading firms have been approached with a view to immediate delivery, and, as the British makers have proved chary of entertaining offers, their Continental rivals are finding their opportunity."

## DR. LEYDS MUCH DISSATISFIED.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Dr. Leyds leaves Berlin very much dissatisfied because of the refusal of Emperor William to receive him, his chagrin not being sensibly mitigated by an invitation to dinner from Herr von Wedel, Minister of the Royal Household.

He now expects to go to St. Petersburg when the weather moderates.

## $2,000,000 FOR CANADA'S MEN.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—The Canadian Government has given notice to-night to move for an appropriation of $2,000,000 as Canada's contribution to aid the imperial authorities in putting down the war in South Africa. This amount will pay for the contingents and also provide a fund for the aid of the wives and families of those who may fall in the field.

The fund will be made up of the difference of pay to the men and officers by the Imperial Government and that given to the Canadian militiamen. The $2,000,000 will carry the force only up to July 1. If the war lasts longer, more money will be required.

## SHAFTER ON THE BOER WAR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—Gen. W. R. Shafter, while in the city with the Lawton funeral party, was asked for his opinion concerning the South African war. The General, who is following the movement of Gen. Buller toward Ladysmith closely, said:

"Our British cousins were of the opinion only a few months ago that our land operations in the Spanish-American war were going on very slowly. How is it to-day with their operations against the Boers? We soon finished our work in Cuba, where we were opposed by one of the great powers of the earth. The Boers are not a power at all, and yet the work of subduing them seems to be one of no small importance, and not likely to be accomplished very speedily."

## FUNDS NEEDED FOR THE MAINE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—The White Star liner Oceanic, which sails from this port to-day for New York, will have among her passengers Mrs. Adair, head of the American Hospital Ship Maine Committee. Mrs. Adair is going to America in connection with the Maine. She says:

"I hope every one will have understood that I am not going on a begging expedition. I believe in my heart that there is among all Americans or English descent a strong feeling of sympathy and attachment for the mother country. What I am going to America for is to see how best it can be brought out.

"I am not going to beg, for if this feeling is not spontaneous, instead of being gratifying to the English nation, it almost casts a slur upon them. England does not want our charity. She would not let one wounded soldier be neglected. But what she does want at this moment, when almost every Continental power is scowling at her and she is menaced from every quarter, is that we who sprang from her side should understand her and stand by her, and we mean to do so."

## HENRY LABOUCHERE MOBBED.

**Opponents of Peace Meeting Break Up Gathering, Smash Chairs, and Injure a Number of Persons.**

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 7.—The announcement that Henry Labouchère, editor of Truth, and Liberal Member of Parliament for Northampton, would address a peace meeting in the Northampton Town Hall this evening drew a noisy crowd of opponents, who swarmed upon the platform and smashed the chairs.

Mr. Labouchère's arrival was the signal for renewed attack. The promoters of the meeting were forced off the platform, and chairs were hurled into the body of the house amid cries of "God save the Queen."

Mr. Labouchère was struck in the head, but was not seriously injured. He managed to make his exit, escorted by the police.

A number of other persons were hurt, although not seriously.

Ultimately the opponents of the peace meeting gained the platform and declared that Northampton had joined York City in repudiating the critics of the Government.

**Legal Aid for Sir Alfred Milner.**

LONDON, Feb. 7.—H. F. Ellson, the legal assistant of the Colonial Office, starts for Cape Town Saturday in order to assist Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, in the legal problems confronting him.

**Brooklynites Hoist a Boer Flag.**

The Frank Smith Association of the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn has espoused the cause of the Boers, and yesterday a Boer flag was raised over the society's headquarters, at 68 Stagg Street. This action was agreed upon after a meeting on Tuesday night.

## SHEPARD TO BE DEPOSED?

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—It is understood that at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bath Soldiers' Home next week Col. Shepard, the Superintendent, will be removed from office.

The removal is made possible by the action of the State Civil Service Commission, which has placed the position in the exempt class under the approval of the Governor, who is anxious to stop the scandal.

Deputy State Treasurer Andrew Davidson is mentioned as his successor.

Although not given out officially by the Governor to-night, the announcement was made from a reliable source that Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of Brooklyn, Col. J. Munro Shoemaker of Elmira, and Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn had forwarded to the Governor their resignations as members of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home. The trio are friends and supporters of Col. Shepard.

## REDMOND PROPOSES PEACE.

**House of Commons Votes Down, by 368 to 66, His Amendment Recognizing Independence of Boers.**

LONDON, Feb. 7.—John E. Redmond, Chairman of the United Irish party, was loudly cheered by all sections of the Irish members when he rose in the House of Commons, to-day, to move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, representing that the time had arrived to bring the war to a conclusion on the basis of recognizing the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. He said the Irish party abhorred this war, and intended, so far as possible, to maintain the independence of the republics, defended with such heroism.

Mr. Redmond admitted that when the empire was involved in complications a feeling of hope and satisfaction stirred the majority of the Irish at home and abroad. But, he continued, the sympathies of the Irish would still have been pro-Boer, even if England had not been concerned and another power had attempted to "act the bully and oppressor in South Africa." England to-day, added Mr. Redmond, stood "not in splendid, but in disgraceful isolation, Turkey alone lending her countenance."

While admitting that official expression of hostility had not been heard in the United States, "chiefly because America, being engaged in the Philippine war, had not felt herself in a position to rebuke England, as she would otherwise have done," Mr. Redmond declared that the overwhelming opinion of leading American statesmen was hostile to Great Britain in this war, and said the "unanimous disapproval of the world demonstrated that the war was unjust, and it ought, therefore, to be stopped."

As to whether the prospects of home rule were adversely affected by the attitude of the Irish, Mr. Redmond said he thought Ireland had nothing to lose and everything to gain by raising her voice on the side of justice and liberty.

Patrick Joseph Power, member for the East Division of Waterford County, seconded Mr. Redmond's amendment.

Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, during the course of a speech dwelling on the British defeats, said:

"Heretofore the Boers have only had two feast days in their calendar, Dingaan's Day and Majuba Day. But England has given them Buller's Day, White's Day, Gatacre's Day, Methuen's Day, Yule's Day, and Symonds Day."

Loud and continued cries of "Shame!" greeted the reference to the deceased General, and Mr. Healy hastened to declare that he had the greatest respect for the late Gen. Symons.

Mr. Healy, continuing, said the most pathetic incident of the war was the correspondence between Gen. Symons and Gen. Joubert, before Gen. Symons's death, and the "only unworthy feature was that the English turned their backs upon their dying General."

Thomas W. Russell, a Liberal, opposed to home rule, member for the South Division of Tyrone, replying to Mr. Healy, on behalf of the Government, said there was one day the Boers would never celebrate and that was the day on which the British Parliament should surrender under such ignoble conditions as in 1881.

Mr Redmond's amendment was rejected by a vote of 368 to 66. The House then adjourned.

## 454 SUNSTROKES IN TWO DAYS.

**Terrible Heat Continues in Buenos Ayres—Great Suffering Also at Montevideo.**

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 7.—The terrible heat continues. There were 267 sunstrokes on Monday and 187 yesterday. The fatal cases show a diminution, but numerous bodies are decomposing at the cemetery, owing to the strike of the gravediggers for higher wages.

The maize crops are scorched and promise only a small yield.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 7.—Numerous sunstrokes have occurred here, many proving fatal.

The maize crop is almost totally lost.

## CLASS A BILLIARD TOURNEY.

**Smith and Foss the Winners Yesterday Over Threshie and Conklin—Foss Now Leading.**

J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis defeated Charles Threshie of Boston in the afternoon game yesterday of the Class A billiard tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union. Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., won his second game in the tourney last night by defeating Charles F. Conklin, the expert from Chicago. This game drew another large crowd, and much enthusiasm was shown over the clever playing of the Eastern expert. Conklin was outclassed by his opponent, although he played a fair game. Foss made a run of 115 points in the thirty-first inning. The score of the evening game was:

Foss—17 8 42 16 2 12 0 4 0 10 2 21 14 0 19 0 15 0 0 20 8 0 0 18 16 0 14 0 8 6 115 3 3 7. Total, 400. Average, 11 26-34. Highest runs, 115 42 21 20 and 19.

Conklin—3 4 8 15 0 0 3 16 0 5 3 16 1 0 35 3 3 4 23 1 0 7 14 1 0 0 0 1 9 3 1 0 0 0. Total, 198. Average, 5 28-34. Highest runs, 35 23 16 16 15 and 14.

Referee, Dr. A. B. Miller.

In the afternoon game between Smith and Threshie the former was anxious for revenge, Threshie having beaten him in the final for the championship of Class B. The game was a close one all the way through. Just when Smith seemed a sure winner at the end, Threshie got in two runs of 24 and 46, drawing up to within 11 points of his antagonist. Smith, however, finally ran out with two breaks of 20 and 12, showing excellent nerve at the critical moment. The score:

Smith—10 0 9 0 10 3 3 4 13 6 4 1 0 51 3 26 1 22 1 0 0 0 24 33 3 8 6 2 6 2 10 20 0 0 11 1 1 1 26 0 0 29 2 2 1 0 1 4 5 0 0 0 20 12. Total, 400. Average, 7 22-54. Highest runs, 51 33 29 28 26 24.

Threshie—1 11 0 0 7 1 19 2 1 11 0 1 0 54 0 0 1 0 1 6 9 7 49 0 4 21 21 3 5 0 0 0 9 0 4 0 22 6 2 3 0 4 0 0 1 1 4 0 1 0 24 46. Total, 377. Average, 7 6-53. Highest runs, 54 49 46 24 22.

Referee—Charles Miner.

The standing of the players is as follows:

| | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foss | 2 | 0 | Smith | 1 | 1 |
| McCreery | 1 | 1 | Threshie | 0 | 1 |
| Mial | 1 | 1 | Conklin | 0 | 2 |

The schedule for to-morrow will be Threshie against Conklin in the afternoon and McCreery against Mial in the evening. It will be ladies' night at the club.

## MRS. JOHN M. TENNY A SUICIDE.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 7.—Mrs. John M. Tenney, formerly of Seattle, took her own life at Juneau on the evening of Feb. 1 in a fit of temporary insanity brought on by prolonged illness. Two hours before the sailing of the steamer Cottage City, on which she was to have taken passage to Seattle, she seized a revolver and shot herself through the heart.

The news of Mrs. Tenny's death came under peculiar circumstances. Yesterday her sister, Mrs. Burt, wife of President H. G. Burt of the Union Pacific Railroad, arrived in Seattle in a private car in which she expected to take Mrs. Tenny to her old home in the East.

Mrs. Burt had received letters from Mr. Tenny stating that he and his wife would be passengers on the Cottage City. It was in expectation of meeting Mrs. Tenny that E. E. Ellis, General Agent of the Union Pacific in this city, went to the steamer only to learn of her death. The news prostrated Mrs. Burt.

Mrs. Tenny was well known in Seattle. Mr. Tenny was for several years a practicing lawyer and real estate broker. He is now Deputy Collector of Customs for the port of Juneau.

## OBJECT TO CITY SEWAGE.

**Stamford Residents Go To Court for An Injunction and Get It.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 7.—In the Superior Court to-day Judge Shumway granted an injunction restraining the City of Stamford from emptying sewage into the canal which is a branch of Stamford Harbor.

The suit has been brought to a head now by action on the part of the Common Council to extend the sewer to the west side of the city. It is proposed to have the outlet in Stamford Harbor. A comparatively short distance off is the clubhouse of the Stamford Yacht Club. The members are strongly opposed to the outlet as now planned. So are several property holders along the harbor. Hence the old suit was brought up.

## DEWEY GUEST OF HONOR

**Loyal Legion Cheers the Admiral at Its Dinner.**

**Gen. King's Reference to Gen. Molineux's Work in Shenandoah Valley Evokes a Tribute.**

Admiral Dewey was the guest of honor last evening at a dinner given by the Loyal Legion in the large hall of Delmonico's. Between 400 and 500 members and guests were present. Gen. Henry L. Burnett presided, and among those who sat at the principal table were Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins, Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, Gen. Dodge, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Plume, Chaplain Van Arsdale, Judge Wallace, Gen. Horatio C. King, and Gen. Michie.

Before the dinner the regular meeting of the Loyal Legion was held. Admiral Dewey arrived while this meeting was in progress and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

Admiral Dewey entered the banquet hall escorted by Rear Admiral Stanton, amid great applause. A large number of ladies were in the gallery, and they joined with the diners in according an ovation to the guest of the evening.

A paper on "The Shenandoah Valley During the Civil War" was read by Gen. King. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the work done in the valley by the brigade of Gen. Edward L. Molineux. The General was wounded in one of the battles there, and Gen. King paid a tribute to the part he had played in the campaign, saying that Gen. Molineux had done some of the most daring and brilliant work of the war.

These remarks greatly moved all present. Actuated by sympathy for the veteran, who is passing through so terrible an ordeal, all, both in the body of the hall and in the gallery, rose to their feet and cheered continuously. By unanimous desire Gen. King repeated that part of his address referring to Gen. Molineux, and when he had concluded another demonstration started, the guests again rising, and all drinking to the "health, long life, and happiness of Gen. Molineux."

After the reading of the paper the Chairman introduced Admiral Dewey in a short address. He expressed the pleasure of the members of the Loyal Legion at the presence of the Admiral, and said that they felt it to be a great privilege and honor that he had consented to be their guest.

It was not proper, added the speaker, that he should say anything about the career and exploits of the Admiral to the latter's old comrades in arms during the civil war. Dewey's fame was imperishably fixed, and his comrades of the Loyal Legion could only express their deep affection for him.

It had been announced that Admiral Dewey would not make a speech, but after the applause which followed the Chairman's remarks the cries for a few words from the guest of the evening were so insistent that he consented to grant the request. He said:

"What can one say to such a gathering as this? We have been companions in the past, and we are companions now. I could hardly say more. I will not try to say more, or God knows what I would say."

A storm of applause followed these three sentences. The Chairman again arose, and said on behalf of the Admiral that the latter, being obliged to keep an engagement in Brooklyn, would be compelled to take his leave. Cheers followed him till he had departed from view.

Admiral Dewey left Delmonico's escorted by a committee of two from the Emerald Society of Brooklyn, who took him to the gathering on the other side of the river in a carriage.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY AT A BALL.

**Guest of the Emerald Society of Brooklyn—He Leads the Grand March.**

Admiral Dewey was the star and honored guest at the annual ball of the Emerald Society in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. The fact that the Admiral was to be a guest at the ball so swelled the attendance at this annual affair of the Brooklyn society that the large Academy was uncomfortably crowded. The Admiral, escorted by a detail of officers and men from Troop C, reached the Academy at 10:30 o'clock. The Admiral's progress from the Brooklyn terminal of the bridge to the Academy, on Montague Street, was a continuous ovation. The crowd that had gathered in front of the Academy was such that the police had to break a lane through it for the Admiral to pass into the building.

Besides the twenty troopers under Capt. Charles I. De Bevoise, Admiral Dewey was escorted to the Academy by James J. Byrne, the President of the Emerald Society. The Admiral was enthusiastically received as he entered the ball room. He went at once to the private box that had been assigned to him.

The Admiral led the grand march with Miss Alice Marran. It had been designed that President Byrne of the society should lead the procession with Miss Marran, but the Admiral was persuaded to do the honors. He led the march gracefully and happily amid the enthusiastic cheering of all the members and their guests.

Mrs. Dewey did not accompany the Admiral to the ball. She did not feel well, and decided to remain at the hotel.

A particularly interesting feature of the ball, and one that was conceived as a pretty compliment to the Admiral, was a sailor's hornpipe, danced by eighty orphan boys from St. John's Home, dressed as jackies, with "Olympia" in gilt letters on their hats.

Another interesting feature of the affair was a drill and mimic battle by the Orphan Cadet Corps of St. John's Home.

The ball was held in aid of the Brooklyn Catholic Orphan Asylum.

**Brooklyn Union League's Reception.**

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the reception to be given in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey at the Union League Clubhouse, Brooklyn, this evening. The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will first be entertained at a dinner. The reception will take place at 8:30 o'clock in the main assembly room, and it is expected that it will be attended by about 2,000 persons. The assembly room has been elaborately decorated.

## WOMEN'S REPLY TO GIBBONS.

**Cardinal's Sharp Criticisms of Woman Suffragists Arouse Small Storm of Indignation.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Cardinal Gibbons's caustic criticism of woman suffrage, club-women and some society leaders in a sermon on "Christian Women" last Sunday has stirred up a tempest of indignation among the suffragists and club-women of Maryland. Some of them are excitedly talking about holding meetings and sending a protest to the Cardinal.

Mrs. J. W. Funck, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Baltimore, however, to-day said: "Woman suffragists in this State owe Cardinal Gibbons a vote of thanks for his sermon, since its effect has been to excite argument as to the rights of women. We regard anything as better than apathy, and we invite criticism and investigation of our cause."

"The Cardinal says we do not talk of our duties and responsibilities, but always about our rights and prerogatives. We consider that we have a right to decide for ourselves what our duty is. Our duty is to elevate mankind and to aid women, and we do as much to these ends as we can. It does not follow that because we are interested in outside work our homes are desolate, our children neglected.

"Cardinal Gibbons says that this effort to better the general condition of things results in 'brazen effrontery and masculine boldness.' Does he know that the pioneers in the suffrage movement were nearly all women of the Society of Quakers, and who ever heard of a brazen Quakeress? Does he think Lucretia Mott was brazen, and Frances Willard? Was Clara Barton brazen when she worked on Cuban battlefields, and Julia Ward Howe, when she labored to improve the condition of the negro? Yet all these women were suffragists.

"He had better employ his fine talents in preaching to the men against intemperance, gambling, and profligacy than in eternally telling women what is their duty."

## MR. PECKHAM ACCUSES JUSTICE FITZGERALD

**City Club Will Investigate Appointment of John F. Carroll.**

**MAY DEMAND IMPEACHMENT**

**Charged that Justice Asked Mr. Grant to See Him in Connection with Warehouse Company Receivership.**

At the instance of Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the City Club, at the regular meeting of the club last night, that organization decided to take active steps for the investigation of the action of Justice James Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court in his recent appointment of John F. Carroll as receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

At the close of the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, Secretary J. W. Pryor said that an attempt might be made to impeach Justice Fitzgerald if the result of the investigation would warrant such action. Mr. Peckham charged, in effect, before the club, that the appointment of John F. Carroll was made only after Hugh J. Grant, the man desired as receiver by the parties concerned, had omitted to take a hint dropped by Justice Fitzgerald, to the effect that Mr. Grant might see him at his home before the pending appointment was made.

The case in which this circumstance is said to have occurred was that of the application for a receiver for the property of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, made last Friday by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, which was the Trustee for the $17,500,000 issue of first mortgage bonds of the Brooklyn concern. The semi-annual interest on these bonds was in default and the proceedings were, therefore, brought by the trust company. Hugh J. Grant, who about a year previous had been asked to accept the Presidency of the Brooklyn concern, was agreed upon as a receiver by the counsel, and Justice Fitzgerald was requested to appoint him. The day after the application was made, he appointed John F. Carroll instead, and the lawyers, after a conference, promptly decided to discontinue the proceedings. As the property of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company is estimated to be worth a great many million dollars, the receivership would have netted a handsome sum to the incumbent, the Court determining the fees.

MR. PECKHAM'S CHARGE.

The subject was brought up in a new light by Mr. Peckham last night. Mr. Peckham said before the club that the alleged facts, as he stated, were not within his immediate personal knowledge, but had come to him from such sources that he felt safe and justified in saying that they were true. All the parties interested in conserving the property of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, he said, agreed that they would like appointed as receiver the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, but that counsel for the parties realized that it was necessary to recognize that political considerations had some weight in any appointment.

"All agreed," continued Mr. Peckham, "upon Hugh J. Grant as a man who would meet the political requirements and make an honest and able receiver. Counsel went before Justice Fitzgerald and united in asking for an order appointing Mr. Grant. The Justice took the papers. That night Mr. Grant received a message that Justice Fitzgerald would be at home that evening. Mr. Grant did not call. The next morning, without giving any warning to the parties or their counsel, Justice Fitzgerald appointed John F. Carroll receiver. Counsel thereupon united in a motion for the dismissal of the action, and their representations were such that Justice Fitzgerald was compelled to issue an order discontinuing the action."

"MENACE TO COMMUNITY."

In asking that some action be taken by the club Mr. Peckham said:

"This incident proves as far as one incident can prove, that the testimony given by many Supreme Court Judges before the Mazet investigating committee to the effect that political considerations did not enter into appointments of receivers and referees was false. The presence on the bench of a man so obviously actuated by political considerations even against the protests of suitors is a menace to the community."

After further disqussion of the question the following resolution offered by Nicholas Murray Butler was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the President be requested and authorized to appoint a special committee of five, with power to add to their number, of whom the President shall be one, to take such public action as in their judgment is justified in view of the statement as to the recent action of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in the matter of the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company."

It was stated last night that the committee would be appointed without delay, and being endowed with full power to act, may call a special meeting of the club to hear the result of its investigations.

"It has not been decided yet," said Secretary Pryor after last night's meeting, "just where the investigation may lead, but this whole matter will be gone into thoroughly, and if Justice Fitzgerald is guilty every effort will be made to have him impeached."

Francis E. Laimbeer, who was assistant counsel of the Mazet committee, said:

JUDICIARY IN POLITICS.

"This incident gives a more correct idea of the influence of politics upon judicial action than was given by the testimony of Judges before the Mazet committee. Here is a Judge giving one of the most lucrative positions within his gift to the leader of Tammany Hall—Mr. Croker being away. Of course, we can come to but one conclusion. It gives the lie to all that Croker has said about no influence being brought to bear upon the judiciary."

Justice Fitzgerald, when seen at his home, 140 East Seventy-ninth Street, last night, said:

"The statement that I sent word to Hugh J. Grant that I 'would be at home,' as you say Mr. Peckham charges, is absolutely false. There is not a word of truth in it. My appointment of John F. Carroll was not in the slightest degree influenced by the thought that it might redound to any personal advantage to myself. I appointed him simply because I thought him a good man for the place. That is all I have to say."

## OPPOSITION TO AHEARN BILL.

**City Officials May Fight the School Teachers' Measure.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—It is said here to-night that the New York City officials may not approve the bill which Senator Ahearn has introduced to make the salaries of the school teachers in New York mandatory. Senator Ahearn's bill, which has the unanimous indorsement of the teachers of New York, provides that the salaries in effect on Sept. 1 of last year shall be continued.

A delegation of teachers visited Albany to-day and argued in favor of the passage of the measure. The teachers assured those legislators whom they met that not a single one of them was opposed to the bill. Those who oppose the bill say that the present Ahearn law has greatly increased the expenses of the City Government in New York, and that the passage of the present bill will add an extra $1,000,000 to the budget of the city.

Certain Tammany representatives declare that the organization is not in favor of Senator Ahearn's bill, and add that he never consulted with anybody prior to the introduction of the measure.

**Sale of Old Furniture.**

Somewhat better prices were realized yesterday at the continued sale of the art objects and antiquities which belonged to the late J. J. Halleran of Flushing, L. I. The sale was also continued last evening, when some of the pictures, prints, and books were disposed of. Among the lots sold yesterday were a four-post bedstead, with mahogany columns, carved in the rare pineapple-and-leaf design. It was bought by Mr. Mack of Albany for $105. A Colonial mahogany bookcase, from the Bogart homestead, brought $130, and a Colonial sideboard, on eight fluted legs, went for $122.50. The sale will be continued this afternoon and evening at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street.

**PRESS AGENT IN TROUBLE.**

Judge McCarthy, in Part I., City Court, yesterday issued an order directing Leopold Jordon, press agent for Olga Nethersole, to appear before him and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Mrs. Mary Van Zandt of 400 West Twenty-third Street claims that Jordon owes her $380.86, part for board and part on a note. Through her lawyer, James A. Allen, she obtained judgment against Jordon for the amount claimed on Jan. 15 last. The execution was given into the hands of the Sheriff to levy on Jordon's property, if any could be found, but was returned unsatisfied.

Jordon was summoned to appear yesterday before Judge McCarthy in supplementary proceedings for examination as to his assets. He failed to put in an appearance, however, and did not vouchsafe any explanation as to his absence; hence the order for contempt.

Before the case is settled Miss Nethersole may be summoned as a witness.

## AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Ex-Secretary of State Richard P. Olney, Boston; R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; Josiah Quincy, Boston; Alfred Bishop Mason, Mexico; Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army; V. L. Cattenan, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—J. Pemberton, United States Navy.

ALBEMARLE—Don M. Dickinson, Detroit.

GILSEY—J. Fritz, Bethlehem, Penn.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

**Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.**

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Johnston, perfumery, 8 Greene Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. E. Tucker, dry goods, 454 Broome Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons; Miss A. Lamberth, ladies' collars, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, cloths and carpets, 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Weil, Bacharach & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. J. Weil, notions; D. Bacharach, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

O'Dwyer & Ahearn, Texarkana, Texas; B. J. O'Dwyer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lichtenstein, M., Corpus Christi, Texas; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Blumenthal, L., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Brafman, J., Danville, Va., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Backenheimer, M., Columbia, Penn., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Bacharach Brothers, Lebanon, Penn.; L. Bacharach, hats; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Hamburger, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

White, Wells & Wilkins, Albany, N. Y.; J. J. White, furnishing goods, 80 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mittledorfer, D. & E., Richmond, Va.; D. Mittledorfer, furnishing goods, 376 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington D. C.; B. M. Bridgett dry goods; J. M. Dove, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel Clothing Company, Butte, Mon.; E. Siegel, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Elsinger, W. H. & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Rosenberg, laces and ribbons; Hotel Marlborough.

Denhoim & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; Miss L. Henge, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; D. B. Loveman, dry goods; D. M. Kahn, notions, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, upholstery goods; 369 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, dress goods, velvets, and gloves; Hotel Marlborough.

Goodfellow, R. S., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Murray, notions, laces, and gloves; 407 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Draper, Moore & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. F. Meador, notions and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Barry, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. S. Malvern, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gelershofer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Gelershofer, woolens; A. Siegel, cloths; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. W. Freyschlag, furnishing goods, 355 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Scutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Solomon, S., Baltimore, Md.; A. Brylawski, cloaks, laces, and notions; J. Blankenberg, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Weil, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Kennedy, cloaks and suits, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Claflin, Young & Stanley, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young, hosiery and underwear; Murray Hill Hotel.

Aldred, W. E., Philadelphia, Penn.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, cloaks, suits, handkerchiefs, and ribbons; Miss E. Hathaway, laces and embroideries, 333 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kilpatrick, Thomas, & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. J. Baxter, domestics, furnishing goods, cloaks, suits, and manufacturing department, 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, notions; Belvedere House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; W. P. Sackett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. S. Silger, white goods, notions, and small wares; 320 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. N. Seymour, gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Penny, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; T. Storey, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. M. Griffith, laces; 487 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hot

# GOV. TAYLOR STILL PROCRASTINATES

### Refuses to Accept Terms of the Louisville Agreement.

### WANTS NEW ELECTION LAW

### He Insists on the Repeal of the Goebe Law.

### Is Determined to Carry His Point in This Matter—It Is Said Compromise May Be Effected To-day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—So far as the situation in the controversy over the Governorship of Kentucky is concerned, there was practically no change to-day. Gov. Taylor has not yet affixed his signature to the Louisville agreement, and, although the general opinion is that he will ultimately do so, the probabilities are that he will not sign it until some time to-morrow, if then.

Gov. Taylor himself refused absolutely to-day to make any statement in regard to his probable action in the matter, and during most of the day declined to receive any callers except his legal advisers.

It was announced early in the day that some action might be expected after a conference between Gov. Taylor and Judge Yost, David W. Fairleigh, ex-Gov. Bradley, and W. C. P. Breckinridge. The last three named, however, did not arrive in Frankfort during the day, and this afternoon Gov. Taylor sent telegrams to ex-Gov. Bradley, Augustus E. Willson, Judge Barr, and Mr. Fairleigh, asking them to come to Frankfort for a conference to-night.

Mr. Willson was the only one to arrive, and shortly after 8 o'clock to-night he, in company with Judge Yost and Gen. Dan Lindsay, called on the Governor and immediately went into a conference with him. Before going into the conference Judge Yost stated that it would probably be a lengthy one, and that he did not expect any action to be taken to-night. Up to a late hour no announcement had been made as to the result of the conference.

Every section of the Louisville agreement was gone over carefully, but it is understood that the principal thing under discussion was that section bearing on the passage of a new election law. The repeal of the Goebel law is the one thing most strongly desired by Gov. Taylor, and, as the language of the Louisville agreement on this matter is considered by him altogether too vague, it is considered possible that changes may be made in the way of making the clause more specific before Gov. Taylor affixes his signature to the agreement.

This, of course, would involve further delay, as it would necessitate a further conference between the Republican and Democratic leaders who were instrumental in drawing up the agreement at Louisville. Action of this kind was intimated by a prominent Republican to-day, although nothing either in confirmation or denial could be procured at the executive offices.

Another cause for Gov. Taylor's delay in regard to the agreement is said to be the cry of "Victory!" and "Surrender!" sent up by the Democrats.

The agreement as presented to Gov. Taylor is understood to be somewhat different from the published abstracts, in that the clause regarding the election law and one or two other matters is much more specific than it is generally understood to be, though still not strong enough to suit him.

For this reason the rank and file of the Republican Party in the State apparently believe there is some foundation for the claims set up by the Democrats, and scores of telegrams have poured in on Gov. Taylor in the past few days urging him not to sign the agreement, but to maintain his present position and await further developments.

## FRAMERS OF THE NEW LAW.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—If the agreement as made between the two contending parties is carried out, the drafting of a new election law will be left to ex-Judge Alexander P. Humphrey of Louisville and ex-Chief Justice W. S. Pryor of the Court of Appeals. Both are Democrats, but are bitter opponents of the Goebel election law, and Mr. Humphreys is strongly opposed to the Goebel party.

Both men are scrupulously honest and rank as among the best lawyers of the State. A law drawn by them would probably pass both houses in the General Assembly without amendment. Neither man will commit himself, but it is said each is willing to undertake the draft of the new law in order to bring about fairer elections in the State.

The prime feature will be a non-partisan election board. Judge Pryor, who resigned from the Traction Board because of objections to the law, is chosen by the Democrats and Judge Humphrey by the Republicans.

## THE SESSION AT LONDON.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 7.—The House was called to order at noon by Speaker pro tem. Bethurum, thirty-eight members being present. F. H. Cecil of Middlesborough was unanimously elected Sergeant at Arms. W. H. Hampton of Barboursville was unanimously elected Doorkeeper. Four pages were elected. Cecil received the oath of office, and adjournment was taken until noon to-morrow. The Senate convened at noon, with eleven Senators present. H. J. Howard of Louisville was made Sergeant at Arms and sworn in.

## DEMOCRATS FEAR ARREST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The last of the Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature left here to-day for Louisville. Much apprehension was felt by those who remained on guard here till this afternoon on account of the election at London, Ky., to-day of a Sergeant at Arms in both branches of the Assembly at that place. It is known now that the officers who were sent to arrest absentees and bring them in have qualified, and if Gov. Taylor continues to hold out it is expected that efforts will be made to apprehend the Democratic members by the Sergeants at Arms and their assistants from London.

The Democratic members went to Louisville on railways which run on the north side of the Ohio River.

## DOUBT PREVAILS IN LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7.—The existence of a hitch in the peace negotiations and speculation as to its probable duration occupied the minds of politicians to the exclusion of everything else to-day.

The Republicans of this city are not agreed as to the wisdom of closing the negotiations on the basis of the agreement reached Tuesday night. Postmaster T. H. Baker and some other Federal officers think the sacrifice should be made in the interest of peace, while the press and the anti-administration faction of the city believe the fight should be kept up. The latter, or Davis faction, held a meeting to-night, at which resolutions were adopted urging Gov. Taylor not to sign the agreement.

John Marshall, Republican Lieutenant Governor, said this afternoon that so many protests were being made by the Republicans against the terms of the peace agreement that he was doubtful if it would be signed. He said:

"The terms of the agreement, as published, are taken to be literally correct, while such is not the case. There have been several errors in the published statement. The Republican meeting at Music Hall to-night is on the idea that the agreement has been published, but it has not been given out correctly."

A majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature are in the city, and, until Friday at least, the headquarters of that body will remain here. About thirty Democratic members came down from Cincinnati to-day. Twenty or more have been here since Sunday, while others are at their homes at near-by towns. Sessions of both houses were held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 1 o'clock. Forty members of the House responded to their names when Speaker Trimble called that body to order. A quorum not being present the Sergeant at Arms was ordered to secure the attendance of absent members. The House then adjourned until to-morrow. Similar action was taken in the Senate.

By Friday it is expected a quorum of each house will be present. If that is the case the Legislature will adjourn to meet Monday in Frankfort if the peace negotiations are in a satisfactory state. If not regular business will be taken up, and the sessions will be continued in this city, in accordance with the plans which were being carried out last Sunday when overtures for a peace conference were made.

This city will send a large delegation to Frankfort to-morrow to attend the funeral of William Goebel. Mayor Weaver and many of the city officials will attend, and the Democratic clubs will be well represented.

## A CLUE TO THE ASSASSIN?

*Special to The New York Times.*

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 7.—The local police are investigating a clue to what may end in the detection of the murderer of William Goebel of Kentucky. A mysterious, well-dressed stranger is co-operating with the local force here, and sensational developments are expected.

A young man arrived in the city last Fall who claimed that his father was a member of a Cincinnati firm.

He said Kentucky was his home, and asserted repeatedly that it was his evidence that acquitted Goebel of the charge of murder. He was very bitter in his denunciation of Goebel, and offered to bet large sums of money that Goebel would be assassinated before he reached the Gubernatorial chair.

The man said a near relative of Goebel's victim was pledged to kill the Governor, but, in case he failed to keep his word, others would not fail.

## GOEBEL'S BODY IN FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—The body of William Goebel was brought back to Frankfort to-day from Covington and laid in State in the ladies' reception room in the west wing of the Capitol Hotel. There it will remain until noon to-morrow, when the relatives and intimate friends will take a last look at the features.

There were no incidents marking the return trip from Covington. Every precaution was taken to avoid accident, and slow running time was made in consequence, the train arriving at Frankfort an hour and a half later than expected. A steady rain was falling, but, in spite of this, a throng of several hundred gathered at the little station of the Cincinnati and Frankfort Railroad on the hillside and stood with uncovered heads as the casket was taken from the car and put into the hearse.

An escort of honor, composed of Mayor De Honey and members of the Frankfort City Council, took up their places in front of the hearse. Behind the hearse were three carriages containing Mr. Goebel's relatives and a few of his more intimate friends. Outside of the escort of honor, however, there were no ceremonies, everything being simple in the extreme.

The steady drizzle of the morning turned into a pouring rain in the afternoon, which kept up without cessation until long after nightfall, and probably not over three or four thousand people took the opportunity to get a last look at the dead Democratic leader. Many of these were country people. Probably half of those who filed past the casket were women, wives of legislators and city and State officials, society women of Frankfort, and country women, many of the latter with their garments stained from the long weary rides over the mountainous roads.

Nearly every county in the State sent flowers, and the big room was one mass of roses, lilies, and smilax. Ranged along the walls were scores of floral pieces, while around the bier were piled great masses of flowers.

There was no excitement whatever in the city. Adjt. Gen. Collier this morning gave orders that all the soldiers be withdrawn from the city to the Capitol grounds. This was done to avoid any irritation which the presence of the State troops might have on Mr. Goebel's friends. Even the provost guard was withdrawn, while all passes were suspended, not even the Commissary Sergeants being allowed to pass the gates of the Capitol grounds to procure needed supplies for their men. These orders will remain in force until Friday.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Goebel all drills were suspended for to-day and to-morrow.

## JUDGE TAFT ON HIS MISSION.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—"The chances of failure are so many and so great that I have considered the possibility of success worth striving for, and so I am going to the Philippines." This was the explanation made to-day by Judge W. H. Taft, who has just surrendered a life position on the Circuit Court bench to accept the position of President of the commission to the Philippines.

No nomination that has been made by the President has been received with more general approval here than that of Judge Taft. He made many acquaintances while in Washington as Solicitor of the Treasury, and his superior qualifications as a lawyer were admitted by everybody with whom he had business in a professional way.

Judge Taft has been described as resembling Thomas B. Reed, without that gifted man's cynicism. He is rather stout, not so tall as Mr. Reed, with something of his manner of speech, but with an amiability that undoubtedly has had much to do with widening his circle of friends and admirers. "Yes," he said, "I was attracted to the Philippines, and shall go there readily. But I do not expect to stay or become Governor General. My intention at present is to remain there from twelve to eighteen months.

"It will be a stepping stone from the bench back to the practice of my profession. The fact is that I could no longer afford to remain on the bench. An obligation to my family has admonished me for some time that I must give up the honors of the bench for selfish reasons."

The difficulties presented for consideration in the Philippines were fully weighed by Judge Taft before he consented to accept the offer of the President. He said that he believed the President would name the other Commissioners within a week. He did not know whether Senator McLaurin would be offered a place on the commission or not.

### LIEUT. STOCKLEY A PRISONER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A message was received at the War Department from Gen. Otis to-day saying:

"Escaped Spanish prisoners report they saw Lieut. Stockley, a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents, Jan. 28, near Antimonan, Southern Luzon."

The officer referred to is Second Lieut. Paul D. Stockley of the Twenty-first Infantry, who has been missing from his company since Jan. 12.

Gen. Otis also informs the department that Capt. Edmund D Smith, who was wounded in action Monday, died the same evening at Sogod. The body will be shipped home in a sealed casket

### SPANIARDS WHIP FILIPINOS.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—The rebels of Tayabas Province were conveying some 300 Spanish prisoners to Libmanan, and, on arriving there, the prisoners, exhausted and starved, revolted and dispersed their guards with stones and clubs. They also captured a few rifles and barricaded themselves at Libmanan, where they are awaiting the arrival of American troops.

The insurgents have been driven out of Legaspi, on Albay Bay, Province of Albay.

### INSURGENTS CAPTURE SUPPLIES.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—The insurgents Monday captured a supply train of nine bull carts between Crani and Dinalupijan, killing a Corporal and five privates of Company G, Thirty-second Infantry. The escort consisted of a Sergeant and eleven mounted men.

The insurgents weakened the supports of a bridge over a creek and the first cart went into the stream. While the escort was bunched, trying to haul the cart out of the water, the insurgents fired a volley from the bushes, killing the six Americans and also two native drivers.

## $1,351,438 FAILURE; NO ASSETS

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Henry A. Holcomb of New Bedford, a manufacturer, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Liabilities, $1,351,438; assets, none. The unsecured claims amount to $67,806; the notes and bills which ought to be paid by other parties to his transactions, $1,283,631.

The unsecured claims are as follows: $26,098, held by the Citizens' National Bank of New Bedford; $32,602, by the New Bedford Five-Cent Savings Bank; $9,106, by the First National Bank of New Bedford.

These are some of the local firms which have indorsed notes for the bankrupt, together with the amounts:

American National Bank, Providence, $20,381; Atlas National Bank, $10,105; Boston Pennsylvania Bank, $25,697; the Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers' Insurance Company, $20,000; Continental National Bank, $10,000; Franklin Savings Bank, $25,000; estate of Charles E. Howes, $10,808; Home Savings Bank, $15,452; Industrial Mutual Insurance Company, $30,652; National Bank of North America, $10,202; National Bank of the Republic, $10,192; National Exchange Bank, $15,242; North National Bank, $25,252; Old National Bank, $5,097; Suffolk National Bank, $25,500; People's National Bank, $7,446; Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, $9,082; Mount Vernon National Bank, $4,999. All of these concerns are of Boston.

Mr. Holcomb made an assignment Aug. 20, 1897, and on Sept. 10 of that year his assignment was approved by the Probate Court of Bristol County. At the time assets amounting to $12,253 were realized and were distributed pro rata among his creditors.

All of the notes for which Mr. Holcomb is held responsible, as indorser for the Bennett Manufacturing Corporation and the Columbia Spinning Company, were contracted in 1896 and 1897.

## BOSTON CLOTHING FIRM FAILS.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The large clothing firm of Miner, Beal & Co. of this city assigned to-day, with liabilities placed at $450,000. The assets are not stated.

The firm includes G. A. Miner, L. Beal, A. F. Cooke, and H. K. Dutton, and is one of the largest in its line in New England.

The assignees are Charles H. Allen, President of the Home Savings Bank; Ephraim Stearns of the firm of Blake & Stearns, commission merchants, and George B. Sanford of the firm of Stevens, Sanford & Handy of New York.

M. F. Dickinson counsel for the firm, made a statement this afternoon, saying, in part:

"This firm has been one of the leading houses in the clothing business for nearly half a century, and it is well known in clothing circles all over the United States.

"Mr. Miner and Mr. Beal accumulated fortunes from this business, but some heavy losses led them, several years ago, to take up and carry on retail stores in Providence, Chicago, and elsewhere, the management of which has not resulted favorably to the firm. The liquidation of several Boston banks, which had been carrying the paper of the firm in large amounts, among them being banks with which the firm had long done business, made it necessary to pay these loans in cash and to transfer a large amount of indebtedness to other banks. This necessarily largely curtailed the firm's borrowing facilities. The difficulties thus created in carrying their loans, with the recent tightness in the money market and the scrutiny of credits attendant upon the failure of the John P. Squire Company, have been the immediate causes leading to this assignment.

"The assignees have been selected after conference with several of the largest creditors. The liabilities are about $450,000, of which about one-half is held by merchandise creditors and one-half by banks and individuals for money loaned. Very few of the Boston banks are interested in the matter; the paper is pretty well scattered throughout New England and some in other parts of the country. The assets of the firm are large and valuable, and their stock is in an excellent condition."

## PHILADELPHIA FIRM FAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Charles M. Stoever & Co., paper dealers of this city, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors.

The firm had been in financial difficulties for some time. A meeting of creditors was held recently, at which a statement of the financial standing of the company was made to them by Mr. Stoever. He claimed assets of $259,000 and liabilities of $214,000. The creditors appointed an advisory committee to examine the accounts presented. The assignment was determined upon in order to place all the creditors, most of whom are manufacturers in the New England States, on an equal basis. No judgments have been entered against the firm.

Mr. Stoever said that the financial embarrassment was brought to a crisis by a suit over a disputed account at Pepperell, Mass., and his inability to realize immediately upon the good accounts.

## BIG MANUFACTURERS DINE.

Two hundred guests of the Manufacturers' Association of New York sat down to their seventh annual banquet at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, last night.

Ludwig Nissen, President of the association, was toastmaster. At the guests' table with him were ex-Congressman John F. Wise of Virginia, J. C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, Germany; William I. Buchanan, Director General of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo; Capt. Francis A. Cook, United States Navy, and others.

United States Consul Monaghan, who spoke on "Americans Abroad," defended the policy of the Administration in the Philippines. "The hour has come into the history of the country," he said, "when we must go out. I have no patience with the men who oppose the expanding of this Republic." This sentiment was heartily applauded.

Continuing, he said:

"When this country is ready to let go its hold of the Philippine Islands. Germany will be willing to give $100,000,000 for the Island of Luzon alone."

Director General Buchanan urged his hearers to use their influence to promote commercial intercourse between the United States and South American countries.

## THE RAINY DAY CLUB.

There was an interesting example of masculine inconsistency at the Rainy Day Club yesterday afternoon. Usually the club is cited as an example of feminine inconsistency, and it is just possible that all the members haven't rainy-day skirts yet. But yesterday, though the general attendance was small, the proportion of short skirts was large, and as it didn't rain after all, it was possible to devote attention to the inconsistent man.

He was the guest of honor of the day, Dr. T. J. Harris, a professor in the Post Graduate Hospital Medical School, who gave an address on "How We Catch Cold and How to Prevent It." But it was previous to this that Dr. Harris told the Rainy Day ladies how thoroughly he was in sympathy with their aims, and particularly with the short skirt.

"There is not a day goes by in New York," he said, with fervor and feeling, "that I do not want to cry aloud against the infection carried in long skirts and the weight on the hips. There has more harm come from the long skirt than from the tight corset."

In his remarks upon colds the doctor spoke against silk underwear as preventing the escape of perspiration, and objected to a change in weight in the best kind of underwear—wool—at the different seasons.

"Get a lightweight woolen," he said, "and wear it the year through. Don't coddle a weak throat or chest with extra wraps; more people die in New York of sealskins than smallpox, and we overheat our rooms. Next to the errors of dressing the body are those in dressing the feet. Shoes should be heavy, with broad soles and not too high heels. We should change skirts, shoes, and stockings immediately when they are damp. A cold plunge bath, or, next best, a cold sponge, every morning will do much to overcome susceptibility to cold. Frequent colds, with a tendency to work down, may eventually result in pulmonary troubles."

## EXECUTED FOR WITCHCRAFT.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 7.—E. T. Pope, manager of the Casca Trading Company's store at Laketon, has arrived from that far interior point with word that an Indian family of seven, Motavish by name, on the Upper Liard River, had been murdered by tribesmen, who accused them of witchcraft in consequence of an epidemic of scurvy.

Constable Stewart of Laketon and two deputies, who went originally to investigate the report, have not yet returned, and it is feared they, too, have been sacrificed. Official reports confirm Pope's story, and a sufficient posse to arrest all concerned will be dispatched.

Pope also reports that Capt. Dixon and Henry Mason, reported lost on Hay Mountain, are safe at Telegraph Creek. They had a hazardous trip thither from McDamos.

### Havana Port Collections, $11,097,154.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The statement was made at the War Department to-day that the total collections for the Port of Havana for the 301 working days of the year 1899 were $11,097,154, making an average daily collection of $36,867.

## WOMEN'S PRISONER WAS MEEK.

### Consumptive-Looking Intruder in Dr. Goffe's Private Hospital Quietly Awaited Policeman's Arrival.

A consumptive-looking intruder, a suspicious matron, a valiant maid, a call for a messenger boy, a half-hour wait, and then a policeman whose arrival the burglar meekly awaited, were the principal features of a comedy enacted in Dr. J. Riddle Goffe's private hospital, 22 East Thirty-fifth Street, last night.

Annie Anderson is the waitress there. There has been trouble with burglars at the hospital before, and the girl had been cautioned to be very careful about whom she admitted. That is why, when an emaciated man, poorly dressed, presented himself at the door last night, saying he had an appointment with the doctor, she began to look for trouble. She bade the man be seated while she whistled up the tube to the matron.

"He says, ma'am, he has an appointment for 8:30 with the doctor to have his lungs tested. Is it all right, ma'am?"

As Dr. Goffe doesn't spend his evenings at the hospital and never makes appointments there, the matron didn't think it was all right. She went down stairs and questioned the man, but he stuck to his story. Half believing him and half distrusting him, she told him to be seated. Then she went into her private room, on the ground floor, secured her money and some checks, and took them up stairs with her, first cautioning the waitress:

"Annie, don't leave the floor."

She had barely recovered her breath from the climb up stairs when three sharp whistles came from the tube. That is the hospital's alarm signal. Down the stairs she rushed. The burglar was sitting in a chair—a different chair this time—with Annie towering over him.

"I found him in your private room with your fur collar and coat, ma'am, and I made him drop 'em and sit down," she explained.

"I was tired of waiting," the man declared, "and was only moving about a bit."

"Don't you tell me that," retorted Annie. "You had 'em in your hands."

The matron looked at the clock.

"You had an appointment with the doctor at 8:30, and you get tired at 8:35," she said.

Then she went to the call box and sent a hurry call for a messenger. Meanwhile she and Annie stood guard over the intruder. At last the uniformed boy rang the bell.

"Go get an officer at once," the matron commanded.

It was half an hour before one came. The man remained quietly seated in his chair, the two women eyeing his every movement.

"Oh, my lungs," he sighed.

Annie Anderson relented somewhat. She looked at him closely.

"You do look rather pale, that's a fact," she admitted. "What do you think, ma'am?"

The arrival of the boy with a policeman prevented further conversation.

"Hully gee, they is hard to find in New York this Winter," remarked the boy. "I had to go over into the other precinct to get this one."

"This one" didn't feel inclined to make the arrest, but he consented to relieve the two women of their guard mounting while the boy looked for another.

Fifteen minutes later the boy returned with Policeman McMahon of the Tenderloin Precinct, who took the many-times-captured prisoner to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

"I am John Alden of 3,231 Third Avenue, and I have nothing to say," he told Sergt. Carson. He was held on a charge of burglary. Up to a late hour last night the doctor had not kept his appointment.

## CHICAGO TRACTION COMBINE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The next move of the syndicate that has set out to consolidate all the traction interests of Chicago will be the absorption of the Chicago General Railway Company. The interests that control the Union Traction Company and that recently have completed the amalgamation and absorption of the consolidated traction interests are negotiating for the Chicago General property, the latter being the only remaining independent company outside the City Railway property and the latter's suburban feeders. The Chicago General Company, with a main line and its branch lines to the stock yards and drainage canal, are considered important links in the consolidation chain now being perfected.

## IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance team did the best work in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The opening game of the series, between the Equitable Life and the Prudential Life teams, resulted favorably for the former. In this game Haubner of the Equitable team bowled a score of 200, the best of the night. The Mutuals won the second game from the Prudential representatives by nearly 100 pins. In the third game the Equitable team started out with a lead. But this the Mutuals cut down before the sixth frame, and by steady bowling won the game by 61 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 140; Keys, 160; Lowe, 136; Haubner, 200; Burgess, 166. Total, 802.
Prudential—Austin, 150; Bonn, 137; Tillyer, 128; Green, 172; Hay, 141. Total, 728.

SECOND GAME.

Mutual Benefit—Cadiz, 165; Gibson, 161; Hornfeck, 141; Jacobus, 132; Thomson, 171. Total, 770.
Prudential—Austin, 135; Bonn, 132; Tillyer, 150; Green, 135; Hay, 145. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 150; Keys, 140; Lowe, 152; Haubner, 112; Burgess, 167. Total, 721.
Mutual Benefit—Cadiz, 164; Gibson, 141; Hornfeck, 156; Jacobus, 127; Thomson, 194. Total, 782.

The three games decided in the Athletic League last night between the New York Athletic Club and the Roseville Athletic Association teams at the former's alleys furnished good sport for a large crowd of clubmen. The New Yorks won the first two games, the first by a margin of seven points. In the final game the Roseville bowlers secured the lead in the fourth frame, and won out by a score of 889 to 808. The New York Athletic Club, by winning these two games, secured the lead in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York A. C.—Breen, 183; Armstrong, 160; Booth, 163; Klingelhoffer, 133; Arnold, 189. Total, 828.
Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 176; Badger, 149; Wood, 180; Van Ness, 142; Meyer, 174. Total, 821.

SECOND GAME.

New York A. C.—Breen, 181; Armstrong, 151; Booth, 169; Klingelhoffer, 170; Arnold, 185. Total, 856.
Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 158; Badger, 148; Wood, 173; Van Ness, 181; Meyer, 154. Total, 814.

THIRD GAME.

New York A. C.—Breen, 123; Armstrong, 138; Booth, 211; Klingelhoffer, 187; Arnold, 149. Total, 808.
Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 230; Badger, 165; Wood, 162; Van Ness, 167; Meyer, 165. Total, 889.

The Doolittle, Riverdale, and Oriental teams each won and lost a game in the three-men team tournament at the Columbia alleys last night. Ccores:

FIRST GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 187; Duke, 145; Coffmann, 156. Total, 488.
Riverdale—E. Ebling, 143; H. Ebling, 157; Zollinger, 165. Total, 465.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—E. Ebling, 211; H. Ebling, 179; Zollinger, 164. Total, 554.
Oriental—Dent, 157; Rothermel, 189; Gilhaus, 186. Total, 532.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Dent, 155; Rothermel, 170; Gilhaus, 150. Total, 475.
Doolittle—Gray, 143; Duke, 157; Coffmann, 147. Total, 447.

In the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York at the Harlem Palace alleys last night the Harlem Wheelmen defeated the Morris and the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen won the second game from the Morris Wheelmen, bowling the best score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Headley, 163; Dumehaut, 201; Haight, 161, Du Barry, 147; Duff, 138. Total, 814.
Morris Wheelmen—McDonald, 161; Thompson, 144; Schneider, 122; Diederich, 176; Gibson, 140. Total, 746.

SECOND GAME.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Clinch, 231; Doncourt, 161; Boettjer, 157; Linden, 201; Dunlap, 166. Total, 918.
Morris Wheelmen—Gibson, 227; Thompson, 154; Schneider, 156; Diederich, 164; McDonald, 177. Total, 878.

Harlem Wheelmen—Headley, 177; Dumehaut, 170; Haight, 139; Du Barry, 203; Duff, 165. Total, 854.
Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Clinch, 163; Doncourt, 194; Boettjer, 165; Linden, 149; Dunlap, 154. Total, 825.

The steady bowling of the Spalding No. 1 team was the feature of the series decided in the Archdiocesan Union at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The team won two games, defeating the Holy Cross and the Harlem Catholic representatives. Holy Cross won one game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 2—Dillon, 146; McNamara, 159; Gettings, 115; Callahan, 131; Burke, 164. Total, 715.
Holy Rosary—Scully, 128; O'Neil, 118; McGowan, 114; Finnegan, 92; O'Rourke, *67. Total, 519.
*Bowled six frames.

SECOND GAME.

Spalding No. 1—Sheffler, 135; Stafford, 182; Davis, 161; Murphy, 165; Powers, 162. Total, 805.
Holy Cross No. 2—Dillon, 139; McNamara, 129; Gettings, 98; Callahan, 125; Burke, 141. Total, 632.

THIRD GAME.

Spalding No. 1—Sheffler, 181; Stafford, 165; Davis, 148; Murphy, 144; Powers, 126. Total, 764.
Harlem Catholic Club—Walsh, 122; O'Connor, 134; Carney, 147; O'Connell, 91; Wallace, 135. Total, 629.

The Edison team was victorious in two games in the Arlington National tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Edison—Schmidt, 147; Wenzel, 152; Roth, 192; Holme, 157; Reese, 152. Total, 800.
Gotham—Heiles, 104; Dannefelser, 133; Bachman, 198; Schwach, 155; Schlichte, 141. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.

Gotham—Heiles, 173; Dannefelser, 143; Bachman, 179; Schwach, 152; Schlichte, 180. Total, 827.
Mannahatta—Steinmetz, 137; Thode, 144; Curley, 110; Whlte, 164; Witt, 127. Total, 682.

THIRD GAME.

Edison—Schmidt, 159; Wenzel, 186; Roth, 148; Holme, 213; Reese, 189. Total, 895.
Mannahatta—Steinmetz, 172; Thode, 129; Curley, 156; Whlte, 144; Witt, 193. Total, 774.

The Star team defeated the Belmont team last night in the Twenty-sixth Ward tournament of Brooklyn at Umla's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Star—A. Klefer, 198; Woodman, 159; Auguseine, 265; W. Moore, 159; C. Klefer, 161. Total, 932.
Belmont—Meyer, 173; Vanslyst, 133; Bachrach, 163; Reis, 172; Nelson, 169. Total, 810.

SECOND GAME.

Star—A. Klefer, 210; Woodman, 169; Auguseine, 153; W. Moore, 159; C. Klefer, 156. Total, 847.
Belmont—Meyer, 153; Vanslyst, 179; Bachrach, 156; Reis, 158; Nelson, 179. Total, 825.

### Tournament Games To-night.

Bank Clerks' League—Broadway of Brooklyn, Hanover National, Mechanics and Traders'.
Fire Insurance League—Phenix, Underwriters, Norwich Union.
Athletic League—North End Club vs. Columbia Club, at Hoboken.
United Bowling Clubs Tournament, Section No. 1—Orchard, Owl, Bleecker.
North Side National—Swiss-American, Central, Bronxdale.
Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Bowling Green Wheelmen, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Madison Wheelmen.
Arlington National—Oradell, Black Bass, Homestead.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Fraternity, East New York, Gramercy.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Amphion, Williamsburg, Defender.
Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Freundschaft, Senate, Monarch No. 2.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| A. M. | | P. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 7:02 | Sun sets | 5:25 | Moon sets 2:39 |

### High Water This Day.

| A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 2:28 | Gov. Isl'd | 3:06 | H. Gate 5:02 |
| P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
| S. Hook | 3:02 | Gov. Isl'd | 3:35 | H. Gate 5:31 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 8.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| El Mar, New Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| La Champagne, Havre | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Matanzas, Tampico | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Ydun, Yucatan | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Anchoria, Glasgow | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colorado, Brunswick | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Frna, Jamaica | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Iroquois, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| New York, Santo Domingo | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| | *1:30 P. M. | |

SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alps, Haiti | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Buffalo, Hull | ..... | ..... |
| City of Washington, Nassau | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| El Norte, New Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Fuerst Bismarck, Naples | 9:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| Knickerbocker, New Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Lucania, Liverpool | 9:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Mexico, Havana | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Nueces, Galveston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Newlyn, La Plata | 2:00 P. M. | 4:00 P. M. |
| Patria, Naples | ..... | ..... |
| Patricia, Hamburg | ..... | 2:30 P. M. |
| Ponce, San Juan | 11:00 P. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Statendam, Rotterdam | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. 17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 8.

Athesia, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
Afghanistan, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Armenia, Stettin, Jan. 21.
British King, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 23.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, Jan. 26.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Jan. 27.
Hildur, Curacoa, Jan. 30.
Kara, St. Lucia, Jan. 31.
Knight of St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Peconic, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Terceste, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 26.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 30

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Jan. 28
Livonian, Glasgow, Jan. 26.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Island, Christiansand, Jan. 26.
Montcalm, London, Jan. 27.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Feb. 6.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Feb. 6.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 3.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 3.
Ontario, Hull, Jan. 27.
Planet Mercury, Dundee, Jan. 27.

SUNDAY, FEB. 11.

Evelyn, New Orleans, Feb. 4.
Fournel, Havre, Jan. 27.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 27.
La Gascogne, Havre, Feb. 3.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.

Columbia, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 6.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Alfal, Port Limon, Feb. 6.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 3.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Feb. 5.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 1.

### Arrived.

SS Niagara, Miller, Tampico Jan. 31, and Havana, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:30 A. M., 8th.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Genoa Jan. 26, and Naples 27th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Restormel, (Br.,) Merlin, Seville Jan. 18, and Cadiz 20th, with mdse. to Furness, Withy & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Genoa Jan. 25 and Naples 27th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Off Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettancourt, Lisbon Jan. 24, and St. Michael's 27th, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Albrecht, Antwerp Jan. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

# What Makes the Store Comfortable?

ITS freedom—or, rather your freedom. Nine acres of things to look at and scarcely a warning notice in the whole store.

Its beauty—not especially of architecture but of contents. The art gallery—of course everybody comes to enjoy it; but that is incidental.

Its authoritative styles—and they are clearly so acknowledged. No matter when you come, you can learn as much about dress as one could gather in a six weeks' tour of European capitals, and as much about home adornment.

The return of goods—so free that many merchants accuse us of spoiling you. But the broad-gauge store is a supplier not a mere trafficker, and the thing that for any reason doesn't suit we want you to send back. This means loss to us—maybe we deserve it through some fault of service; some error in inspection. Maybe we do not deserve half of it—the system was not evolved to simply give you chance to change your mind. But we builded better than we knew. You may change your mind, and we see enough reasons why you may want to, at times, to feel that liberality is not met by imposition.

Lowest prices. Everything sold here has the implied guarantee that your money could not have bought more of equal merit anywhere. This is crudely put. Is it plain? In the majority of cases Wanamaker prices are the lowest prices—in every case they must be as low as equal goods can be bought for, else we thank you to make claim. It helps us to cure blunders—for a wrong price, a high price, at Wanamaker's is a blunder most serious.

The store is comfortable because rich in merchandise and the safest of places at which to buy.

**Valentines are ready!** Enough of them to show our appreciation, and yours, for the saint of sentiment. Strange how these mysterious missives breathe of the sender—and how the right one is always credited. It seems a shame to mention prices in this connection, but—2c to $6.

Book Store, Ninth street.

## Furniture—Some Rare-Ripe Bargains.

Did you ever go through an orchard or a berry patch when the crop had just been declared over for the year, and find straggling great big specimens of fruit, lusciously ripe? Most delicious. Well, one feature of this furniture sale was the adjustment of our own stocks. To-day we invite you to share some ones and twos and threes—rare-ripes because of the clean saving that is possible. Here is enough list to be suggestive—

**Cabinets**—
$20, instead of $26—One imitation mahogany parlor cabinet.
$30, instead of $38.50—Three imitation mahogany jewel cabinets.
$40, instead of $48—Two vernis-martin curio cabinets.
$45, instead of $67.50—Two vernis-martin parlor cabinets.
$65, instead of $85—One mahogany parlor cabinet.
$70, instead of $100—One vernis-martin parlor cabinet.

**Gold Parlor Suites**—Only one of each kind.
$90, instead of $120—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$150, instead of $195—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$150, instead of $204—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$200, instead of $250—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$200, instead of $300—Gold suite; 5 pieces.
$250, instead of $340—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$300, instead of $445—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$500, instead of $700—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$600, instead of $750—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$45, instead of $67—Vernis-martin suite; 3 pieces.

**Women's Desks**—All of golden oak. 6 styles.
9 desks at $6, instead of $8.
10 desks at $6.50, instead of $9.
10 desks at $7, instead of $10.
10 desks at $8, instead of $11.
5 desks at $8.50, instead of $12.
2 desks at $9.50, instead of $12.50.

**Women's Dressing Tables**—
$20 instead of $29—Three curly birch dressing tables; oval mirror.
$22 instead of $27—One mahogany inlaid dressing table; oval mirror.
$22 instead of $30—One mahogany inlaid dressing table; shaped mirror.

**Women's Dressing Tables**—
$25 instead of $39—One mahogany dressing table; oval mirror.
$30 instead of $40—One mahogany inlaid dressing table; oval mirror.
$30 instead of $38—One oak dressing table; shaped mirror.

**Fancy Rockers, Arm-chairs, Morris Chairs and Cushions**—This is a line of samples. They have served their manufacturer as such—are ready now to serve you. The prices at which they're marked are a full third less than equal qualities will sell for a month or two later.
$3—Arm-chair of imitation mahogany; wood seat; spindle back.
$3—Rocker of quartered oak, golden finish; wood seat; spindle back.
$3.75—Arm-chair of imitation mahogany; embossed leather seat.
$4.50—Arm-chair of quartered oak, golden finish; solid wood seat.
$5—Rocker of imitation mahogany; wood seat; spindle back.
$5.75—Rocker of imitation mahogany; leather covered spring seat; high back.
$6.25—Rocker of quartered oak, golden finish; slot back; fancy leather seat.
$6.50—Morris chair of imitation mahogany; spring seat. $4.50—Fancy figured velour cushions to fit.
$7.25—Arm-chair of quartered oak, golden finish; wood seat; inlaid back.
$11—Morris chair of mahogany; nicely carved; spring seat. $9.50—Fancy figured silk velour cushions.
$11.50—Morris chair of mahogany; claw feet. $6—Figured velour cushions.
$12—Rocker of quartered oak, golden finish; high back; wood seat.

**Waists** Women's Waists made of Mercerized cotton that looks wonderfully like silk—cerise, light blue, bluet, violet and black—cluster-plait front; yoke back with plaits. 50c instead of $1.

Fifth Floor.

**Belts** The bodice belt will be acceptable because of its shapeliness. Your choice of patent leather, sealskin, pigskin, white kidskin, gray or black or tan or other color of suede; buckle in nickel or black enamel. $2.75 and $3.

The "circular" belt is adapted to full figures—it flares out at the lower edge. $1 and $1.50.

Then there are very narrow patent leather and sealskin belts—some with nickel, others with brass buckles. 85c to $1.75.

Not all belts cost so much. There are patent leather belts at 25c—leather lined; with nickeled harness buckle.

It begins to sound as though this was a belt store—and so it is. Every part of this store is commandingly complete. Tenth street side.

**Book News for February** Contains an excellent portrait of Booth Tarkington and a biographical sketch of the author of The Gentleman from Indiana; reviews of new publications in America, and the usual London Literary Gossip; some interesting sketches, and extracts from the books talked of to-day; illustrations in plenty. 5c a copy—50c a year.

Book Store, Ninth street.

**Girls' Shirt Waists** They've been widely appreciated—these Flannnel Waists for girls of 12 to 16—but it is time the last one of them had a wearer.

To-day, about half price—

75c for $1.25 waists. Fronts are trimmed with braid.
$1 for $2 waists. Yokes are liberally trimmed with narrow white braid.
$1.75 for $2.50 waists.

A few Velveteen Waists, for girls of 14 to 16, are reduced from $3.75 to $2.25.

Second floor.

## Lamps and Globes at Half Price

It's hard to understand why manufacturers at times take losses on perfect and wanted goods. But they do, and the watchful housewife does much of her furnishing at little expense.

These Lamps are fresh from the factory—quite handsomely decorated and complete with large globe—

$7.50 for $15 lamps $6 for $12 lamps
$3 for $6 lamps

—the higher price based on our knowledge of the value of the goods.

Six hundred well-decorated Globes—most of them hand-painted in floral designs on dark background—10, 11 and 12-inch Globes at $1. Values $1.50 to $2.50.

Special selling on Tenth street aisle.

## A Silk Merchant from Another Town

says he can't, for the life of him, see why we are selling these very excellent Taffetas at half price—and so he bought a thousand dollars' worth to sell again.

And yet, we've told the story—how the loss is not ours, and that the mill will probably be better off by getting from under its load quickly.

But the silks are beautiful, are they not? "High class," this brother storekeeper said. Prices run from 75c to $2 a yard—while values are $1.25 to $4 a yard.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

### SETBACK FOR A. E. PALMER.

**Secretary's Injunction Against the Board of Education Dissolved.**

The injunction obtained by A. Emerson Palmer to restrain the Board of Education from discharging him from his office as its Secretary except for cause, and by a three-fourths vote, was dissolved yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Woodward, who wrote the decision, bases his opinion principally on the ground that "public policy forbids that the jurisdiction of equity be extended to protect public officials from threatened removal.

"While we have no doubt," says Justice Woodward, "that it is not within the statutory authority of the Board of Education to remove the plaintiff without showing a good and sufficient cause, and then only by a vote of three-fourths of all the members, we cannot assume that public officials will violate the law, even when this is threatened in respect to a given official, and, if it were established that the plaintiff was to be illegally removed, we are of the opinion that it is not a case for an application of the strong arm of equity, but that the plaintiff must seek his remedy under the law."

An injunction obtained by ex-School Commissioner Jacob W. Mack, as a taxpayer, still protects Mr. Palmer, it is claimed, but the court's decision, it is believed, will lead to renewed efforts to remove him from office. He was appointed Secretary at the time the Central Board was first organized. The board then was controlled by what was known as the reform element. When Tammany came into power it was decided to replace Mr. Palmer by William J. Ellis, a clerk in the Finance Department.

When Mr. Palmer began his fight there was talk of appointing Ellis Secretary of the School Board in Manhattan and the Bronx, where there has been a vacancy for six months, owing to the appointment of Arthur McMullin as Associate Superintendent. If Mr. Palmer is retired, however, Mr. Ellis, in all probability, will be appointed in his place, leaving open the Secretaryship of the School Board for some other candidate.

### PARRICIDE PLEADS GUILTY.

**George W. Shan to be Sentenced for Second-Degree Murder.**

George W. Shan, the dental student and private in the Twenty-second Regiment, who shot and killed his father, George Shan, in his room, at 1,125 Park Avenue, Nov. 15 last, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Shan, who is not yet twenty-one years old, inherited a portion of his mother's estate at her death, a little over a year ago. The estate was to be divided between him, his father, and his uncle, who is a private in the Fourth United States Infantry, now in Manila. He quarreled with his father, who refused to probate the will and allow him to have his share. On Nov. 15, after his father had refused his demands, he drew a revolver to and shot him.

District Attorney Forbes Hennessy said that there would be little use in trying to secure a conviction of murder in the first degree, as it was next to impossible to prove that the shooting was premeditated.

Shan is addicted to the use of cigarettes, and it was admitted that a plea of insanity caused by excessive cigarette smoking would have been his defense if the State had continued its prosecution for murder in the first degree. He was remanded until Friday for sentence.

### BEAT WIFE WITH A SAUCEPAN.

**Martin Hoffman Resents a Drenching with Chicken Fricassee.**

Martin Hoffman of 402 East Forty-eighth Street received a sentence of six months' imprisonment from Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday, for assaulting his wife, Martha, with a saucepan, with which she had previously drenched him with a hot chicken fricassee. Mrs. Hoffman said that she threw the fricassee over him because he seemed to want it very badly, and that he afterward beat her on the head with the saucepan.

"On Dec. 2," she said, "my husband came in with a miserable dog of his and wanted something to eat. I told him to wait, but he started to snook around the fricassee I was cooking and take pieces of chicken out with his fingers. I told him that if he wanted food so badly I could give him plenty, and I threw the fricassee over both him and his dog. Then he beat me on the head with the saucepan."

Hoffman said that he went home hungry, and when he asked for food was drenched with a saucepanful of hot stew. "If it had been only myself," he said, "I shouldn't have minded, but when she scalded the tail of my pet dog, which is my only friend, I got mad and pitched into her."

## DEPEW NOW IN THE PHILIPPINE DEBATE

**Reads Letter of Prof. Schurman in Reply to Pettigrew.**

**DENIES THE LATTER'S CHARGES**

**Commissioner Says South Dakota Senator Made Statements Which Had No Foundation in Fact.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A discussion of the Philippine question was unexpectedly precipitated in the Senate to-day by Mr. Depew, (Rep., N. Y.,) who called attention to some remarks made a few days ago by Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.) In the course of those remarks Mr. Pettigrew quoted an alleged interview with President Schurman of the Philippine Commission, which appeared in a Chicago newspaper and in which he was quoted as saying that Aguinaldo was honest.

In his remarks Mr. Pettigrew said Mr. Schurman tried to bribe the insurgents and failed.

Mr. Depew said he had received a letter from Prof. Schurman regarding the charges of the South Dakota Senator, which he desired to lay before the Senate. The letter is as follows:

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1900.

Dear Senator Depew: I see from Page 1,362 of the Congressional Record that Senator Pettigrew, speaking of myself, says: "The fact of the matter is that he tried to bribe the insurgents as near as we can ascertain and failed; but they would not take gold for peace."

Had this preposterous statement been made anywhere else I should not have paid any attention to it, but as it has been made in the Senate of the United States I desire to say to you that it is absolutely without foundation. Very truly yours,

J. G. SCHURMAN.

Senator Depew in commenting on the matter said: "At the very time this speech of the Senator from South Dakota was being delivered President Schurman was in the city assisting in the preparation of the report of the Philippine Commission. At that very hour he was in conference with the President with regard to the Philippine question, and was competent to be summoned as a witness.

"Admiral Dewey, whom the Senator quoted in support of his charges, was also in the city at his residence, and was most easily accessible. He might have summoned both President Schurman and Admiral Dewey, and any statements they made with reference to the matter would be unquestioningly accepted by the American people as true.

"Instead, however, of calling them as witnesses, he reads an alleged proclamation of Aguinaldo, translated by some unknown person, without any evidence of authenticity and published in a New England newspaper, and then reads an interview alleged to have been had with President Schurman by an unknown reporter."

Mr. Depew referred to the letter of Admiral Dewey presented by Mr. Lodge denying the statements of Aguinaldo, saying that both Dewey and Schurman had absolutely denied the statements attributed to them. Before the statements of Dewey and Schurman the charges of Mr. Pettigrew disappeared as Aguinaldo's army vanished before the American troops.

"This whole transaction," said Mr. Depew, in conclusion, "is nothing better than Aguinaldo's Government, the seat of which is in Aguinaldo's hat."

Mr. Pettigrew, who had listened attentively to Mr. Depew, was on his feet in an instant. In the course of his reply he said: "It is well known that this Government, through the Philippine Commission, offered money for the rifles of the insurgents, but no rifles were turned in except a few that had been captured and given to friendly Filipinos by American officers in order that they might be turned in to get the price offered for them. It is quite as well known that the Schurman commission offered to Aguinaldo what amounted to $5,000 a year if he would lay down his arms.

"I charge," Mr. Pettigrew continued, "that the facts of this question are being withheld and what information is sent to us is garbled; and I charge that we attacked an ally and made a compact with slavery."

Mr. Pettigrew thought it unfortunate for the Administration that the whole of Admiral Dewey's letter to Senator Lodge had been published, as in it the Admiral, he said, admitted just what he had charged.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) asked Mr. Depew if he had understood that President Schurman did not regard Aguinaldo as honest. He read a verbatim address of President Schurman in which he had said Aguinaldo was honest.

Mr. Depew replied that he had no further information than was contained in Prof. Schurman's letter.

### THE SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

**Mr. Allen of Nebraska Declares the Measure Was Framed to Perpetuate the National Debt.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate to-day listened to a discussion of the financial bill. The debate was opened by Mr. Turner, (Fusion, Washington,) who said the power of the bill would be a deliberate blow to silver, and would enhance the value of money and depreciate in value of things produced by farmers and laboring men.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) followed in a speech in favor of bimetallism and in opposition to the proposed gold standard. He declared his belief in State banks and in local self-government.

"I believe," he said, "that the people ought to have the opportunity to control their own monetary affairs instead of being entirely dependent upon the banks in the big commercial centres. National banks have no place in a local self-government."

Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) who spoke next, said the money question was the most momentous before the people to-day, and declared his adherence to free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. He asked Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) if he had not admitted in 1898 that legislation could affect prices.

"Yes," replied Mr. Aldrich; "I never expressed any other opinion here or elsewhere."

"It was maintained by Republicans in 1893," said Mr. Allen, "that there was no power in legislation to affect or create values."

"That is quite another thing," interposed Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.)

Mr. Allen—Oh, no; I beg your pardon.

Mr. Spooner—The power to destroy does not involve the power to create. A potato bug may destroy a potato vine, but it cannot create one.

Mr. Allen—I do not like to be made the butt of a jest of that kind. This is a serious question with me.

Comparing the House bill and the Senate substitute, Mr. Allen said:

"The man who drew the House bill, at least, had the courage of his convictions; but the man who drew the Senate measure had great craft and no moral courage. The bill is one of spoliation and confiscation, and to increase and perpetuate the National debt. I have no hesitation in declaring it to be my solmen conviction that it is the purpose of the framers of this bill forever to perpetuate the National debt."

In answer to a question from Mr. Allen, Mr. Aldrich said: "This bill does not change the status of our silver money, our greenbacks, or our Treasury notes, and it confers upon no bank or upon bank currency any rights or privileges which they do not now possess."

Mr. Allen (sarcastically)—It's a very harmless measure.

Mr. Aldrich—I should say, rather, that it is a very beneficial measure.

Without having concluded his remarks Mr. Allen at 5:20 o'clock P. M. yielded the floor.

Senator Vest (Dem., Mo.,) proposed an amendment to the pending bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have prepared $200,000,000 of Treasury notes to be known as "bond Treasury notes." They shall be full legal tender for all debts, and shall be loaned by the Secretary of the Treasury to anybody who may deposit United States bonds for them, the note to bear the same interest as the bonds deposited.

### WORK OF CANAL COMMISSION.

**Report of Progress in Nicaragua to be Made Soon.**

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 18.—The engineering division of the Isthmian Canal Commission expects to complete its work in Nicaragua, with the exception of a few borings, before Feb. 15, 1900, so that the report of the commission can be ready in a short time after the engineers complete their work of surveying the canal route.

It is understood here that the Nicaraguan Government will appoint arbitrators on its part for the purpose of settling the differences existing between it and the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua in connection with the charter to construct a canal across this State. It is thought, however, that these arbitrators will not be announced until the last day of the time limit named in the concess on.

The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the Government will object to the arbitrators selected by the company, who are citizens of the United States, on the ground that the company should, according to the laws of Nicaragua, have named only citizens of this country.

### POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

**The House Minority Report Favors the Plan.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A minority report has been made to the House on the bill for the election of Senators by the people. It concurs with the principle of the bill, but urges direct elections without awaiting legislative approval for a change of system, as proposed by the majority.

The report states that there is a widespread public demand for the election of Senators, in part impelled by a "sense of righteous indignation aroused by accusations of alleged methods sometimes employed by gentlemen whose ambitions lead them to seek a seat in the United States Senate."

Under such circumstances, Messrs. Rucker and Ziegler, who sign the report, say the time has come when the exalted position of United States Senator should not be open to the suspicion of being purchasable.

### CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House finished the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill yesterday, passing it substantially as it came from the committee.

Senator Penrose introduced a bill authorizing the publication of the proceedings of the Grand Army of the Republic encampments as a Government document, and providing for their distribution among the various Grand Army of the Republic posts.

A large delegation from New Jersey, which included some of the most prominent men in the State both in business and politics, appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors yesterday in behalf of opening the Passaic River from Passaic to Paterson to navigation. The arguments were very earnest and covered every detail of the proposed improvements. Among those who spoke were Mayor John Hinchliffe of Paterson, George H. Blakeley, President of the Board of Trade; Secretary of State George Wurts, and J. H. Robinson of Passaic.

Among the House bills introduced was one by Mr. Little (Ark.) to prevent monopolies and trusts by placing trust articles on the free list.

### THE UNITED SERVICE.

**Army.**

Assignment to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Jan. 1: Second Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, (appointed from Second Lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers,) to the Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Robert D. Carter, to the Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. Douglas Potts, (appointed from Corporal, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry. The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Wirt Davis, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Eighth Cavalry,) to the Third Cavalry, to date from Jan. 10, vice Young, appointed Brigadier General. He will proceed to New York City, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

Col. Camillo C. C. Carr, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Fifth Cavalry,) to the Fourth Cavalry, to date from Jan. 23, vice Viele, retired. He will proceed to New York City, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

Lieut. Col. James M. Bell, (promoted from Major, First Cavalry,) to the Eighth Cavalry, to date from Jan. 10, vice Davis, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, (promoted from Major, Third Cavalry,) to the Fifth Cavalry, to date from Jan. 23, vice Carr, promoted. He will proceed to Governors Island, and report in person to the commanding General, Department of the East, for further orders.

Major Samuel L. Woodward, (promoted from Captain, Tenth Cavalry,) to the First Cavalry, to date from Jan. 10, vice Bell, promoted.

Major Henry P. Kingsbury (promoted from Captain Sixth Cavalry) to the Third Cavalry, to date from Jan. 23, vice Jackson, promoted. He will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and enter upon duty at that post.

Capt. Robert E. L. Michie (promoted from First Lieutenant Second Cavalry) to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop I, to date from Jan. 10, vice Woodward, promoted.

Capt. George L. Byram (promoted from First Lieutenant First Cavalry) to the Sixth Cavalry, Troop A, to date from Jan. 23, vice Kingsbury, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles B. Drake (promoted from Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry) to the Fourth Cavalry, to date from Dec. 13, 1899, vice Stevens, appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. He will remain on duty with the Fifth Cavalry until further orders.

First Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman (promoted from Second Lieutenant First Cavalry) to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop E, to date from Dec. 13, 1899, vice Williamson, appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He will remain on duty with the First Cavalry until May 5, when he will proceed to join his troop, unless he shall have effected a transfer to the First Cavalry prior to that date.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dempsey, First Infantry, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and enter upon duty at that post.

Capt. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Benecia Arsenal, California, to Fort Flagler, Washington, on official business pertaining to the examination of two twelve-inch rifles reported to have received injuries in mounting in their emplacements, which may interfere with the serviceableness of the guns.

**Navy.**

B. F. Hutchinson is commissioned Lieutenant from March 3, 1899.

Mate L. M. Melcher is detached from the Franklin Feb. 15, and ordered to duty on board the Santee Feb. 17.

Capt. E. T. Strong is detached from the navy yard, Washington, Feb. 10, and ordered to the Asiatic station for command of the Monadnock, sailing from San Francisco Feb. 27.

**Movements of Naval Vessels.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Machias sailed to-day from La Guayra for San Juan. She probably will stop at Santo Domingo, as there have been indications that the Americans there would be reassured at the sight of an American man-of-war.

The Prairie sailed yesterday from Baltimore for Havre, France, with American exhibits for the Paris Exposition. She will stop at Hampton Roads and take on board additional members of the crew for the cruiser Albany, recently completed at the Armstrong Works, England.

The Philadelphia has left San Diego for San Francisco.

The Lancaster has arrived at Caimanera.

The Monongahela left Barbados to-day for Martinique.

The Dixie is at St. Thomas. She will remain at that port nine days.

Admiral Kautz has transferred his flag from the Philadelphia to the Iowa.

### ZULU PRINCE SAILS FOR HOME.

**Cetewayo's Son Attracts Attention at American Line Pier.**

Among the throng of passengers embarking yesterday on the American liner St. Paul for Southampton none attracted more attention than Washosana Coronto, a Zulu Prince, son of King Cetewayo. The dusky sprig of royalty is a missionary of the Presbyterian Church. He has been in this country some time studying and traveling. He is now on his way to Cape Town. The Prince wore a long, ministerial-looking coat of black cloth, buttoned up to the neck. About his shoulders was drawn a heavy blanket of brown and yellow. On his head he wore a turban of black silk, the long, tasseled end of which hung down almost to his waist. On his breast there glittered a crescent of diamonds.

"I am on my way to Cape Town," he said, "to join my people. No, I am not going to South Africa because I believe my people will be drawn into the fight between the English and the Boers. The Zulus are not going to fight on either side."

### A YEAR FOR A FEW CIGARETTES.

**Desire for a Smoke Sends a Man to the Penitentiary.**

Andrew Cunningham of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue will have to pay for a 10-cent package of cigarettes with a year at hard labor in the penitentiary.

A month ago Cunningham broke into the saloon kept by Samuel Hartman on the ground floor of the house in which he lived. He was caught by a policeman as he was coming out. When searched at the station house it was found that a package of cigarettes was the only property he had taken away after turning the whole saloon topsy-turvy.

"I never thought of looking in the cash register," he said, "and I didn't feel like drinking anything just then. I was dying for a smoke, though; but all the cigar boxes were empty and the only tobacco I could find was the pack of cigarettes."

Yesterday he pleaded guilty to burglary in General Sessions.

"You won't give me a hard sentence, Judge," he said, "for I only took 10 cents' worth."

"You must be a cigarette fiend," said Judge Newburger. "I'll give you a year, with hard labor, in the penitentiary to see if it won't cure you."

## CANAL TREATY DISCUSSED

**Senator Morgan Speaks in Favor of the New Convention.**

**CHANGES WILL BE OFFERED**

**State Department Officials Say Amendment to Fortification Clause Would Defeat the Agreement.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Calmer talk about the modified Clayton-Bulwer treaty has prevailed to-day, since the meeting this morning of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. That meeting assembled with the gossip of the corridors ringing in its ears against the ratification of a convention that some of its critics declare to be "infamous and outrageous."

The most impressive talk in committee was that of Senator Morgan of Alabama. No Senator has more frequently and fully discussed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which Mr. Morgan considered to be a live and valid instrument. Yet he maintained that the modification of it negotiated by Secretary of State Hay preserves to the United States all that was desirable in the old convention, but that it yields all that he and other advocates of an American-built canal across the isthmus have contended for, that the neutrality of the canal is an element of strength and not of weakness, that we shall always be able to safeguard our interests under neutrality, and that the treaty ought to be ratified without amendment.

But the treaty will not be at once ratified. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee admit that. They say that it is of too much importance to be pressed without full consideration. Those who complain that the United States has surrendered all real control and has assumed only the responsibility for construction and maintenance are determined, at present, to demand an amendment to permit the placing of certain guards upon the works to defend them from malicious or hostile mischief.

There is a disposition to discredit some of the remarks attributed to several Senators as having been made immediately after the treaty was submitted. It is learned that when the Nicaragua treaty was submitted, after The Hague treaty had been ratified, it was read hastily and without attracting close attention. Senator Foraker, calling attention to the fact that it had been badly read, and that it was a most important measure, interrupted Senator Davis, who had jumped up, as soon as the reading was ended, to demand that the treaty be printed and made public.

All the discussion that followed was about the understanding of certain passages as it was read, Senator Hoar commenting upon what appeared to be the impression conveyed to him by the reading.

It seems that none of the analytical criticisms reported as having been uttered in executive session were made in that session, but were made, if at all, after the session, and in conversation.

"It is evident," said a Senator who is not a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, "that the opposition will make an issue out of this treaty. It is one of many little things that are being picked up by our opponents to help them out at the National Convention. While they assail the treaty, they do not suggest any amendment to it. If they were anxious to have the canal built, and the advantages of it secured as speedily as possible, they would direct their ingenuity to its improvement, so as to obtain all the opportunities gained by the revocation of certain parts of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the retention of such parts of it as strengthen the American position.

"All the Democrats are not against it. Fifty-eight votes will ratify it. It seems to me that it is yet too early to worry about its fate."

Senator Foraker, when asked whether the report concerning the incidents of executive session were correctly stated, said he could not discuss business that was transacted in that session, but it seemed to him that there was already a better understanding of the treaty than there was yesterday and a very decided disposition to consider it before reaching a conclusion as to how it should be voted on.

The neutrality provisions, about which so much solicitude was displayed by the Secretary of State, and which it is asserted the Administration considers among the best features of the convention, promises to be the bone of contention between both parties in both houses, and it is expected that opposition members of the House will venture to discuss it when the opportunity is offered.

It is learned that the text of the treaty was the work of the State Department; the British Government accepted the document just as it was drawn, so the responsibility for whatever is contained in the treaty and the form in which it is expressed is chargeable entirely to the department. Department officials are surprised at the amount of criticism that has been directed against the treaty, but feel confident that it will be consummated, providing it is not amended, especially as to the fortification clause.

It is insisted by the officials that an amendment on that point would completely defeat the treaty, and it is intimated that the objection will be twofold, first from the British Government, and second, from the President himself. The President is said to regard the neutralization scheme as completely obviating the necessity for any fortifications for the canal, for, by the terms of that arrangement, every one of the maritime powers will pledge itself to use its army and navy, if need be, to preserve the absolute neutrality of the canal, and fortifications would be unnecessary.

Attention has been called to the statement that no matter what differences of opinion may have existed up to this time as to the living force of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, all doubt upon that point has been dissipated by the signature of the Hay-Pauncefote convention. By that act, the Executive branch of the United States Government formally recognized the existence of a Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is said to make no difference whether or not the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is ratified by the Senate; the Executive branch of the Government to which alone foreign Governments may look, has gone on record.

### RELIGION IN SAMOA.

**Every Person in Tutuila Is Said to be a Devout Christian.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Assurances have reached the State Department from the German Governmest that the Samoan treaty, which was ratified by the United States Senate about a week ago, will receive the ratification of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag within a week. There is said to be practically no opposition to the treaty in the German legislative branch.

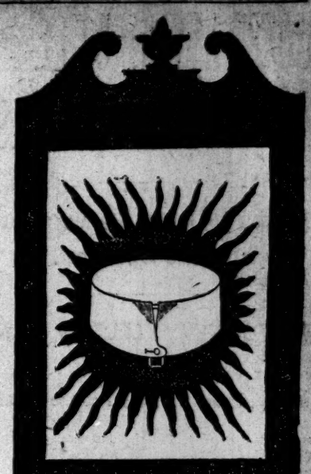
In anticipation of the exchange of final ratifications some attention is being given by our Government to the future of the islands which we acquire under the terms of the treaty. The naval officers who have been on the Island of Tutuila recently in connection with the work of building the wharf and establishing a coaling station in the harbor of Pago Pago state that there are at present about 1,500 people on the Island of Tutuila, owing allegiance to about three chiefs. The principal chief is named Mangum. The people are different from the inhabitants of the other Samoan Islands, being particularly peaceful in disposition.

The population is unique in the fact that every soul is reputed to be a devout Christian. They are so orthodox that not one person could be induced to come aboard one of the American ships on Sunday, while all of them go to church. This condition is ascribable largely to the influence of French missionaries.

Nothing has been positively settled as yet as to the government of the islands beyond the fact that the principal official will be a naval officer. The general purpose is to have him interfere as little as possible with the natives so long as they continue in their present peaceful manner to govern themselves without friction.

**Tragic News Hastens Death.**

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Feb. 7.—The bodies of Charles Berdan and James Thomassen, who were drowned in the cove on Sunday while attempting to cross the ice from Brushy Neck, have been recovered. Mrs. Ann Caffrey, mother-in-law of Thomassen, who has been long ill, died suddenly yesterday when she was told of the tragic death of her daughter's husband.



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### HUSBAND MISSING 10 YEARS.

**Wife Wants Legal Separation for Fear He Should Return.**

Mrs. Elizabeth Barnard, who has not seen or heard from her husband for eighteen years, applied to Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court yesterday for a decree of separation. The legal presumption is that the woman's husband is dead.

"Why does she want a decree?" asked the Justice.

"On the grounds of abandonment," replied her counsel, A. H. Hummel.

"I don't see how I can give her any more than she has already."

Mr. Hummel said Mrs. Barnard merely wanted the decree so that if her husband should ever return he could not compel her to live with him.

The husband, Benjamin Barnard, disappeared from his home, at 165 Park Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 10, 1878. He was heard of only once afterward, in 1882. The decision in the case was reserved.

**Dinner to Gov. Roosevelt.**

At a conference at the Produce Exchange yesterday, attended by representatives of all the leading commercial bodies of the city, except the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges, it was decided to give a dinner to Gov. Roosevelt on the evening of March 3, in recognition of his attitude in favor of the big trunk canal across the State. As previously announced, the New York State Canal Commission and the New York State Commerce Commission will also be invited. The place of the dinner is yet to be decided on. The Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, Board of Trade and Transportation, and Produce, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges were among the institutions represented at the conference. A general Committee of Arrangements was formed, with Gustav H. Schwab Chairman and W. R. Corwine Secretary. They will also act in these capacities on the Executive Committee, of which Oswald Sanderson is Treasurer.

# HORTON LAW REPEAL BILL

## Assembly Codes Committee Declares Against Prizefights.

## FAVORS THE LEWIS MEASURE

### By a Vote of 9 to 3 the Committee Decides to Report the Bill To-day—Ministers Versus Attorneys.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—By a vote of 9 to 3 the Assembly Committee on Codes decided to report favorably to-morrow the Lewis bill, providing for the entire repeal of the so-called Horton law, which permits prizefighting in the State in regularly incorporated athletic clubs. The bill has been amended, however, so as to make it take effect Sept. 1, 1900, instead of immediately. The division on the vote stood:

For—Chairman Weekes of New York, Delaney of Syracuse, Rogers of Binghamton, Price of Brooklyn, Knipp of Elmira, Cook of Erie, Redell of Orange, Demarest of Rockland, and Plank of St. Lawrence—9.

Against—Sanders, Ryttenberg, and Poth of New York—3.

Absent—Fiske of Brooklyn.

Charles L. Feldman, an attorney for several Buffalo athletic clubs, was the first speaker in opposition to the bill. He said that 600 contests had been "pulled off" in Erie County since the Horton law went into effect, but that no contestant had been injured nor had there been any trouble. The contests had taken place under the direct supervision of the police in a lawful and decorous manner. Mr. Feldman said that, so far as Erie County was concerned, there was no need of repealing the law.

"There are some violations of the law," said the attorney "So are there of the excise law, but the Legislature does not see fit to expunge it. The fact is that these so-called prizefights are attended by the best people in our State, so why repeal a law which the people generally desire?"

Chairman Weekes—Are you aware of the number of men killed in prizefight contests during the past year?

"No, Sir, I am not," replied Mr. Feldman, "but I know none have been killed in Erie County."

Mr. Feldman told the committee that if they abolished prizefighting they should also abolish football.

William R. McGuire, Jr., representing the Hercules Athletic Club of Brooklyn, which has a membership of 2,500, claimed that the principal supporters of the bill were clergymen and narrow-minded church people. If such contests as his club indulged in were stopped he thought the boxing that went on in Young Men's Christian Associations should also be done away with.

Chairman Weekes—What is a knock-out blow, and if you have suffered one, please describe the sensation.

Mr. Maguire answered that it was not so dreadful as described; that there were no after-effects, but the person in such a plight felt dazed for some minutes after receiving the blow.

"Oh, yes; the sensation is rather enjoyable, then?" sarcastically interjected Mr. Lewis.

Mr Lewis asked if a man was not knocked out a week ago in the rooms of the Hercules Club.

"Yes, that is so. Matty Matthews and Kid McPartland fought there, but the Kid did not receive a knock-out blow. He slipped and fell and bumped his head." [Laughter.]

Assemblyman Roche of New York spoke against the bill in behalf of the three athletic clubs in his district.

The Rev. Dr. Ostrander of Wayne County declared that many men who could not find money to pay their grocery bills found means of scraping together enough money to attend prizefights and pay railroad fares to distant parts of the State. The law as it now stands was infamous.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, in behalf of the churches of Greater New York, protested against the present law. "If any man says that prizefighting is not both brutal and degrading," said Dr. Peters, "then he did not see what he was there to see. I will acknowledge that I went to see a prize fight once. About every one who went in sneaked in as if afraid his neighbor would see him and report the fact afterward. We damned Spain for its bullfights, and the Philippines for its cockfights, but I tell you, neither is half as brutal as prizefighting."

The Rev. Dr. L. A. Paulson argued for the bill in behalf of the Methodist preachers. He told how he had once asked a Sunday-school class who was the strongest man that ever lived, when a little fellow called out "John L. Sullivan."

Rev. J. M. Dalby of Rochester denied Mr. Feldman's statement that if a candidate for election had made the Horton law a campaign issue he could not have been elected.

Others who favored the bill were the Rev. H. C. Peeples of Rochester; T. D. Q. Telly, President of the Law Enforcement League of Brooklyn, who presented resolutions of Brooklyn churches denouncing the present law; and Frederick W. Block, representing the City Vigilance League of New York City.

Assemblyman Dillon opposed the bill, as did also Former Assemblyman James Oliver, who appeared for several New York City wheel clubs. Mr. Oliver denied that those attending prizefights sneaked in. Entrances to the various athletic clubhouses were always brilliantly lighted and on prominent streets.

Assemblyman Hatch presented a petition in favor of the bill, signed by the residents of twenty-seven districts in Steuben County.

## BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

### Assembly.

Mr. ROCHE—Removing the limit of $500,000 on the amount which the Controller of New York City is authorized to raise for the sanitary protection of the water supply of that city.

Mr. GREEN—To protect sportsmen hunting and fishing in the forests of the State from punishment for trespass on private property. The bill provides that it shall not be a trespass unless the private lands are inclosed by a fence.

Mr. HYMAN—To prevent insurance companies from increasing their assessments, by providing that whenever a majority of the policy holders of any insurance company of ten years' standing shall petition the Supreme Court and show that assessments are levied, and have been levied 100 per cent. in addition to the amount originally assessed, the court shall dissolve the company and divide the assets.

### Senate.

Senator GRANEY—Fixing the price of illuminating gas in the village of New Rochelle at 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and 80 cents per 1,000 for fuel gas.

Senator McCARREN—Placing the Wallabout Market in Brooklyn under the control of the Department of Finance of New York City.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the Mayor of New York to appoint, before June 1, 1900, a new Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, to be composed of nine persons; the term of one member to expire each year. No Trustee shall be removed except for cause.

Senator BOYCE—Providing for the appointment of a Salt Inspector by the Governor, to hold office for five years. The Inspector is to be allowed a fee of 1½ mills for each 100 pounds inspected.

## FOR A NEW LUNACY BOARD.

### Reorganization of Commission for This City Proposed in a New Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Assemblyman Degraw has introduced a bill directing that the Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City shall within sixty days appoint eleven physicians of ten years' standing to constitute a Board of Lunacy Commissioners for New York City. Four of the examiners are to be from Manhattan and the Bronx, four from Brooklyn and Queens, two from Richmond, and the chief examiner is to be selected from the city at large.

The Lunacy Commissioners now holding office are to be transferred to the new board as representatives of the boroughs they now represent. The chief examiner's salary is fixed at $5,000, that of each of the examiners from Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens at $3,500 ,and that of each examiner from Richmond at $1,500.

The board is to be divided into sub-boards of two members each and assigned by him to districts.

## LIFE OF MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

### Senator Coffee Offers a Bill to Repeal Twenty-five Year Limit.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Senator Coffey to-day introduced a bill for the repeal of the section of the Greater New York charter limiting the period of franchises granted by the Municipal Assembly to any corporation for the use of the streets or parkways of the city to twenty-five years. This act further provides that upon the termination of the franchise the plant and all its appurtenances shall become the property of the city, and the city shall have the option either to take and operate the property on its own account upon paying to the grantee a fair valuation, or it may renew the franchise for a further period of twenty-five years upon a revaluation of the property.

Tunnel railroad corporations were exempted from the provisions of this act and the General Assembly is authorized to grant a franchise to such corporations for fifty years upon the same conditions.

## ASSAULT ON GERRY SOCIETY.

### State Board of Charities Seeks a Law to Bring the Society Under Its Supervision.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Attacks were made on the Gerry society from two sources to-day. One comes directly from the State Board of Charities, to whose visitation and inspection the Court of Appeals recently decided the Gerry society is not subject. This assault on the society is in the form of two bills introduced by Senator Brackett. The other attack was made by Assemblyman Harburger, who offered a bill which, if passed, will wipe the society out of existence.

The Brackett bills propose an amendment to the law which shall explicitly give to the State Board of Charities absolute authority of visitation and inspection and general supervision. The first bill provides that all institutions of a charitable or reformatory nature shall be subject to the supervision of the board.

The other bill provides that a certificate of incorporation shall not be filed unless with the written consent of a Justice of the Supreme Court and a written certificate of the State Board of Charities, provided the object specified be the prevention of cruelty to children. Corporations for the prevention of cruelty to children shall also submit annual reports to the State Board of Charities.

## YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATION.

### Bill Compelling Witnesses' Attendance at Legislative Inquiries Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Assembly to-day passed Mr. Fallows's bill, giving power to a legislative committee to compel the attendance of witnesses. The purpose of the measure is to overcome the difficulty encountered by the Mazet committee, when witnesses refused to attend the sessions of that body.

The McEwan bill, adding the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company to the list of railroads in which can be invested first bonds and mortgages by savings bank institutions, was also passed. The vote was 87 yeas to 32 nays.

Among the other measures passed by the Assembly were these:

Mr. WILSON—Providing that an attorney in the municipal courts of New York City may issue summonses.

Mr. SWIFT—Making it a misdemeanor to sell toy pistols to any person under the age of sixteen years.

Mr. ALLDS—Reappropriating $3,232, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Third Appellate Division Library.

Little business of importance was transacted by the Senate. Senator Brown's bill codifying the forest, fish and game laws was passed. Adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning.

### Brooklyn Street Improvements.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Senator Coffey to-day introduced a bill conferring greatly increased powers upon the Street Commissioner of New York City for the purpose of laying out and improving the streets in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn. The Commissioner is authorized to determine what improvements shall be made, and for this purpose is permitted to take any lands or buildings necessary.

### Anti-Department Store Drugs.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Assembly Committee on Public Health has agreed to report favorably the bill of Mr. Gale, which prohibits the sale of drugs, whether in original packages or otherwise, in department stores.

### Bronx Asks Charter Revision Member.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Gov. Roosevelt has received an urgent letter, signed by George J. Grossman and Charles H. Baxter as a committee of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, petitioning that if a commission is appointed to revise the Greater New York charter, at least one member shall be a property owner and resident of the Borough of the Bronx. "We desire it to be understood," say the petitioners, "that the great organization we represent does not approve of any investigating committee, but does approve of an impartial commission for the revision of the charter."

### Nassau County Building Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Senate Committee on Internal Affairs has reported favorably the Doughty bill providing that the Nassau County buildings shall be located within one mile either of the Long Island Railroad station at Hempstead, at Hicksville, or at Mineola.

## COST OF KEEPING THE INSANE.

### Average Per Capita Expense in This State Was Reduced in 1899.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The eleventh annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy shows a decrease in the per capita cost of maintaining the insane during the past year, from $185 per annum in 1898, to $178 in 1899. The net annual increase of cases was but 529, the smallest in five years.

The total number of insane in the State institutions at the close of the year was 21,374. The total amount expended for maintenance was $3,875,323.97, and for new buildings and equipment and for extraordinary repairs $1,127,501.38. The total number of patients discharged as cured during the year was 1,009, and 931 additional patients were discharged sufficiently improved to enable them to return to their friends.

## MR. McCARTNEY'S SUCCESSOR.

### N. J. Hayes and ex-Sheriff Dunn Mentioned—Probable Changes on Street Cleaning Department Staff.

The death of Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning, which was announced yesterday, set the political gossips to guessing, not only as to his successor, but also as to the leadership of the Tammany organization of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, of which for a long time the dead Commissioner was the head. As to the succession in office, it was announced on official authority yesterday that nothing would be done until next week. The district leadership probably will be settled at the next meeting of the District General Committee.

Mr. McCartney by retaining in office a number of men who had been originally appointed by his predecessor, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., had aroused considerable antagonism among Tammany Hall partisans, who believed that the places ought to have been distributed among the supporters of the organization. Chief among these holdovers is Capt. F. M. Gibson, the Deputy Commissioner for Manhattan, who receives a salary of $5,000 a year. Under the new Commissioner, it was said yesterday, there will undoubtedly be a number of changes, which will make it easy to distribute a considerable amount of patronage among Tammany Hall men.

Among those who have been mentioned for the vacant Commissionership are Deputy City Clerk Nicholas J. Hayes, the Tammany leader of the Thirty-third Assembly District, and ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, the leader of the Twenty-eighth District. Mr. Hayes now draws a salary of $5,000 a year, and it is said that while he is not seeking the place, he would accept it if it were offered to him. Mr. Dunn has announced that he wants no office, and that he is returning to business for good, after two years in the Sheriff's office. Another man whose name has been mentioned is Percival E. Nagle, the leader of the south half of the Thirty-fourth District but it is not believed that the Mayor would offer the place to him, or that he would take it if it were offered. It has been determined that because of the large amount of patronage involved none but a district leader shall get the place.

Senator Richard H. Mitchell and Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, are aspirants for the leadership of the Thirty-fifth District. Mr. Mitchell represents the McCartney faction, and he will in all likelihood be selected to fill the vacancy until the primaries next Fall, when the contest will be revived at the polls.

The Board of Public Improvements at yesterday's meeting adopted a resolution of sympathy with Mr. McCartney's family and adjourned out of respect to his memory, after President Holahan had delivered a touching eulogy.

Funeral services for Commissioner McCartney will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in St. Augustine's Church, at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Fulton Avenue. There will be a solemn requiem mass, and the interment will be in St. Raymond's Cemetery, at Westchester.

# HEARING ON MORTGAGE TAX

## Opponents of the Measure Argue Against It at Albany.

## OBJECTIONS BY MORTGAGEES

### Claims Advanced that Fraternal Organizations and Building Associations Should Be Exempt.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment of the Senate and Assembly gave a joint hearing this afternoon in the Senate Chamber on the bill to impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on mortgages. Those heard to-day spoke in opposition to the measure. Next Tuesday at 2 P. M. another hearing will be given, at which representatives of the Savings Banks Association will be present. Ex-Senator Myer Nussbaum was present to-day in behalf of the surface railroads of the State, but made no argument. He will be heard at the next hearing.

Thomas U. Gilchrist, a farmer from West Charlton, Saratoga County, was heard first. Mr. Gilchrist has been loaning money for years on farm mortgages, and said he appeared to oppose the measure on behalf of the farmers, as well as himself. "Every tax you put on a mortgage is paid by the mortgageors," he contended, "and the measure is therefore one which does not tax the money lender, but the borrower." He said we are fast becoming a State of landlords and tenants, and that he owned 4,000 acres of land and held $50,000 in mortgages. He would be willing to dispose of those mortgages for half that amount to any one who might wish to purchase them.

According to his construction of the bill, it gave the right to the State authorities to enter a man's house and ascertain what securities he held. Asked if he had not misconstrued the intent of the bill, Mr. Gilchrist said he had looked it over and that was his impression of it. "The bill don't suit me, and it's an outrage, anyway," said he.

"Were you ever assessed 100 cents on your mortgages?" asked Senator Humphrey.

"That I'm not here to say," replied Mr. Gilchrist; "but if you pass this bill I will collect my mortgages. I have sent money to Dakota, where I get a good interest, though it is risky, almost as risky as investing it in stocks in Wall Street.

In response to a question, Mr. Gilchrist said he was assessed $140,000 on his personal property.

T. L. Gross, representing the Trustees of Hamilton College, next opposed the bill because he said the measure would seriously embarrass the colleges of the State. He argued that much of the money left to colleges must be put out in bonds and mortgages.

A committee of five building and loan associations spoke next. F. E. Hamilton of Oswego said he thought the bill had been framed by the Legislative Committee without a full appreciation of the business of building and loan associations. "Loan associations are mutual," said he. "They are simply aggregations of poor people—they come almost entirely from the laboring classes. The entire system is mutual and interdependent." Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, explained that the intent of the bill was not to tax the stock of loan associations, but Mr. Hamilton argued that the mortgages should also be exempt.

William A. Gans of New York was next heard. He represented the fraternal orders of the B'nai B'rith and the Free Sons of Israel. Those organizations, he said, have bonds and mortgages to their credit amounting to $1,500,000. "If this bill should pass," said he, "our mortgages would be taxed $7,500 a year, which would be a direct draft on our mortuary fund."

He argued that, as these organizations were purely of a fraternal nature, co-operative in their workings, they should be exempt from taxation. He admitted that their securities were at present subject to taxation. He claimed that the burden of taxation is upon the man who borrows the money, because if the mortgageor refuses to pay the additional tax imposed the mortgagee will call it in and invest it elsewhere. Mr. Gans then referred to the passage of the McEwan bill in the Assembly to-day, allowing savings banks to invest in stocks of the Chicago and Alton and other railroads, and predicted that the measure would lead to disastrous results.

Assemblyman Treat, who has a bill before the Assembly to tax individual deposits in savings banks of over $1,000, is a member of the Assembly Committee on Taxation. He wanted to know where the owners of mortgages would invest their money so as to avoid taxation if they called in their mortgages, a question which Mr. Gans did not answer. The latter insisted, however, that if the bill passes it ought to exempt fraternal organizations from taxation.

"You will never get this committee to exempt from taxation an organization which you have admitted to be already subject," said Chairman Krum.

In answer to a question by Senator Higgins, Mr. Gans said he would not include insurance associations as fraternal organizations.

J. T. McKechnie of Brooklyn, representing the Metropolitan League of Co-operative Building and Loan Associations, favored an exemption of the building and loan associations from the tax. He said that they had 65,000 members in the metropolitan district and 77,000 up state. The borrowers, he said, numbered 140,000. "We hold," said he, "that we are an educational as well as a savings institution, and that any law operating against the acquiring of homes by people of limited means is an iniquitous measure. This law will prevent people from borrowing money to provide homes for themselves. The mortgageor has to sustain every tax to pay on real estate. This law was intended to tax the capitalist, but did you ever know a capitalist to be taxed when he could get out of it? Not one. We have an example of avoiding taxation in certain business men of New York City who do an immense business in the city and avoid taxation by going to Lakewood to reside. The tax law, gentlemen, will militate not against the capitalist, but against the workingmen who have to support you all.

"We discourage capitalists from investing in our associations. What we want and what we ask you to do is to amend the law exempting building and loan associations from the tax." He then submitted to the chairman a copy of the amendment he wished inserted in the bill.

W. C. Burton of New York, representing building and loan association interests, echoed the sentiments of the speaker who preceded him. He said his company had half a million of dollars invested in mortgages, and that the bill if passed would impose a tax of $2,500 on them. "In the $500,000 mortgages we hold," said he, "not ten exceed $5,000 each, and $3,000 is a large sum. These men ought not to be reasonably expected to bear any greater burden than is now imposed upon them."

P. N. Johnson, a farmer from Guilderland, near this city, was the last speaker. He said he appeared in behalf of himself. What was wanted was a fair method of taxation based upon the principle of equity. At the conclusion of his argument the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next.

## AGAINST MORTGAGE TAX.

### Savings Bank Association Condemns Stranahan Bill and Provides for Committee to Fight It.

The Savings Bank Association of the State of New York met yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce and put itself on record in opposition to the Stranahan bill, which provides for a tax on mortgages. The savings banks have a share of their deposits out on real estate mortgages, and therefore a mortgage tax would affect them in large measure. The officials of the banks say that if the bill goes through they will be compelled either to decrease the interest paid to their depositors or increase the interest rate they charge on real estate mortgeges.

President John Harsen Rhoades presided and 104 banks were represented, the total number of persons present being about 150. There were morning and afternoon sessions, with an adjournment for luncheon. G. W. Wickersham, counsel for the association, read a digest of the Stranahan bill, which he declared was a very bad measure. There was considerable discussion, in which unanimity in opposition to taxing real estate mortgages was shown, though there was some difference of opinion as to what attitude the association ought to take. Andrew Mills of the Dry Dock Savings Bank introduced the following resolution, which was passed after some discussion:

"Resolved, That this association considers the bill introduced by the Joint Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment imposing a tax upon debts secured by mortgage, so far as it applies to savings banks, as a measure for the taxation of the savings of the many wage-earners and persons of small means intrusted to the care of the savings banks, and as such it is unalterably opposed to the bill.

"Resolved, That this association now, as in the past, inflexibly opposes any scheme to tax the fruits of the industry and economy of those persons for whose protection savings banks have been established and fostered in this State

"Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair to take such action in connection with the Executive Committee of the association in effectively opposing the passage of the bill referred to and of any other bill, the effect of which is to tax the personal property in the hands of the savings banks of this State."

After the meeting of the association the Executive Committee met and Mr. Rhoades appointed the committee of fifteen called for by the resolution. The committee includes James McMahon, W. G. Conklin, John Harsen Rhoades, Alexander E. Orr, Bryan H. Smith, Andrew Mills, Samuel R. Rainey, J. M. Wentz, Robert S. Dawson, Edward Donaldson, John D. Hicks, William C. Sturges, and J. Howard King.

## DEBATE ON PUERTO RICO.

### The House Will Devote Two Weeks, After Feb. 12, to Discussing Tariff and the Island's Rights.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Representative Dolliver says that on Feb. 12, if the Committee on Rules approves the suggestion, the House will enter upon a discussion of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill, and that two weeks will be devoted to that subject and the consideration of the question of the rights of Puerto Rico under the Constitution, which is involved in the tariff question.

Although the time to be allotted seems long, Mr. Dolliver says that it will not be over long for those who are familiar with the Constitution to express their views and to add to the vast amount of analysis of the Constitution that has been filling volume after volume of the Congressional reports.

It is not yet decided by the Democrats what stand they will take on the question of granting a moderated tariff instead of free trade for Puerto Rico. Those Democrats who were disposed to stand with the President to ask for absolute free trade have heard that Senator Aldrich has said that if the Senate bill had been in the Finance Committee of that body instead of the Committee on Puerto Rico the bill would have provided for free trade, as the amount of trade with Puerto Rico is too insignificant to be considered a menace to any interest in the United States.

Senator Aldrich says that he did not hear of any determination on the Republican side to attempt to increase the rate of duty over that fixed by the bill.

It developed to-day that the Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee was not unanimous for the measure, or for the principle it involved, as to the Government of territorial acquisitions, and that Representative McCall, Republican member of the committee from Massachusetts, had prepared a strong dissenting report.

When the Ways and Means Committee passed on the bill last week Mr. McCall withheld his vote, the understanding being that he had not yet given that careful attention to the issue involved necessary to permit him to vote either way. In other respects, the vote was on party lines, all the Republican members, except Mr. McCall, voting for the bill, and all the Democrats against it.

At the Ways and Means Committee's meeting to-day the bill was changed in two particulars. Section 3 was amended so that articles like tobacco, subject to an internal revenue tax in the United States shall pay that tax as well as 25 per cent. of the customs duty. Section 4 was changed so as to make it clear that the duties collected shall be used exclusively for the benefit of Puerto Rico.

## LUDLOW APPEALS TO WOOD.

### Asks Him to Put a Stop to Havana Newspaper Attacks.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Gen. Ludlow denies a statement recently published in the United States to the effect that he had been challenged to a duel by the editor of a Havana paper and had refused to reply. He says that the story is absolutely untrue. To begin with, he received no challenge; and, in the second place, the editor referred to is a person to whom he would not have thought of replying had a challenge been issued. He is quite at a loss to understand why his actions should be misrepresented.

In order to prevent a continuance of the vilification to which he and other public officials assert they have been subjected in the columns of La Lucha, Gen. Ludlow appealed directly to the Governor General, who decided that, in his official capacity, he could not interfere, but readily agreed to use his personal influence.

To-day Gen. Wood held a private interview with the editor of La Lucha, with apparently satisfactory results, as the evening edition did not attack the Military Governor.

### Robert P. Porter in Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Robert P. Porter arrived here this morning, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger, Director of Census. He says he will get down to hard work immediately and endeavor to arrange a satisfactory tariff.

## MUDDY WATER AT AQUARIUM.

### Attendants Have Much Trouble Explaining Invisible Exhibits.

Visitors to the Aquarium yesterday went away with little if anything in the way of addition to their stock of information about fish. They had, however, learned several things of interest about Croton water. Numerous visitors from the country left the big building with rather a dazed expression after making a tour of its interior. The fish were all in their respective tanks, or at least were reported to be there by the Aquarium attendants, but they were invisible. The water in the big glass tanks varied in color from a rich orange tint to the color of a brick wall or a bowl of thick pea soup. Visitors were attracted to various tanks bearing such alluring titles as "angel fish from Bermuda"; "Pike, St. Lawrence"; "Squid," "Trunk fish, rare." What the visitor really saw was a mass of terra cotta colored water through whose translucent depths could be seen at intervals shadowy forms vaguely suggesting fish to the imaginative mind.

In some of the tanks which bore most mysterious and fascinating titles the water was absolutely opaque, and the character and beauty of the supposed captives within were left wholly to the imagination of the spectator.

Assistant Superintendent Spencer explained that the recent heavy rains had made muddy all the streams leading into the Croton reservoir whence the Aquarium draws its water supply. Mr. Spencer said that alum coagulant had been used freely in the tanks with a view to purifying the water, it had not improved it yesterday, however. Some of the spectators to whom he explained the characteristics of the fish in certain tanks hurt his feelings by offering to wager him money that there were no fish in the tanks. All the attendants suffered likewise from expressions of this general feeling of doubt and incredulity. It was rumored that some of the fish groping blindly about through the dun-colored water had to be caught by the attendants and fed by hand, much like a paralytic is fed.

It is hoped that the water may be sufficiently clarified to-day to lift to some extent the cloud under which the veracity of the attendants is now resting.

### Stationers' Board of Trade Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Stationers' Board of Trade, the oldest trade organization in New York, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. About 125 members were present. President Henry C. Bainbridge presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., ex-Justice C. M. Talntor, the Hon. John A. Taylor of Brooklyn, and Edwin Markham.

# TO CLOSE IN ON POLICY

## Bill Advocated by Capt. Goddard Has a Hearing at Albany.

## FAVORABLE REPORT LIKELY

### "Policy the Rottenest Form of Grand Larceny," Declares Judge Olcott—Victims "Poorest of the Poor."

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The evils of policy in New York City were vividly portrayed in the hearing before the Assembly Committee on Codes to-day upon the Anti-Policy bill introduced by Mr. Fallows, which is so rigidly drawn as to make the owner of property leased to a person conducting a policy shop and the person who purchases a policy slip equally guilty with the person who conducts the business itself.

Such well-known men as Theron G. Strong, Judge William M. K. Olcott, Police Magistrate Cornell, former Police Commissioner Smith, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, and Thomas A. Fulton appeared to urge the adoption of the bill, while former Assemblyman James Oliver of New York alone appeared in opposition. Mr. Oliver asked a postponement until next week. This the committee declined to grant.

No definite action was taken upon the bill to-night, although in the executive session of the committee which followed the hearing it is understood that a vote revealed the members as standing 6 to 2 in favor of an immediate favorable report upon the bill. As seven votes are necessary and a number of the committee were absent, no action could be taken.

Some opposition was manifested to it by Mr. Sanders and other members of the committee in that it was too drastic in its provisions as to the person found with policy slips in his possession. Fear was expressed that some innocent person might be made to suffer.

Theron G. Strong declared the bill to be in the interest of public morals. At present it was almost impossible to obtain a conviction. The prohibition must be made effective. The poor people would be the great gainers by the proposed law, for they were the victims of policy playing, the most criminal of any form of gambling. Mr. Strong explained the provisions of the bill, which covered all those actually engaged in the promotion of policy. First, there was the owner of the building in which the game was conducted, then the people in charge of the property, who connive at the game, and then those who play the game, all of whom were made equally guilty.

Mr. Sanders suggested that the owners generally rented through agents and had no personal knowledge of the purposes for which the property was leased. Mr. Strong replied that the owners, if this bill were passed, would be more careful and have more responsible agents.

Judge Olcott declared that no greater evil than policy playing existed in New York City. The bill was directed against the rottenest form of grand larceny that ever existed. Judge Olcott said he had been connected with a police investigation, in which, from police officers and others, it had been proved that in the territory around Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue there were two or three policy shops in each block. The average receipts in these shops was $30 a day on a maximum play of 5 cents, which was evidence that at least 600 people came there to buy tickets each day. The patrons of policy were the poorest of New York's poor. It was also proved in this investigation that out of the $30 receipts of each of these shops the average amount paid out each day was $3.33.

"If you and I sit down to a game of poker," said Judge Olcott, "we have an even chance. In roulette we have 35 chances in 36, but in policy the player has but one chance in ten of winning. That is why I say it is grand larceny."

Conviction in New York for keeping policy shops were very rare, and during his term of office as District Attorney a conviction rarely resulted in more than a twenty-five-dollar fine. Protection was afforded in the absolute secrecy of the transaction. A little girl or a little boy with 5 cents in his hand could tap a window and if recognized would be given a slip in private.

"Now, my friend Mr. Oliver don't fear that we are going to convict these poor people," said Judge Olcott, turning to the former Assemblyman. "He knows that this is the only way in which we can get thousands of dollars in the hands of these poor people and away from his client 'Al' Adams."

Magistrate Robert C. Cornell spoke from his knowledge as a committing Magistrate, and emphasized the statements that the patrons of the game were of the poorest classes. He had a great many cases before him, but had found difficulty in holding them because the facts presented fell just short of the necessary evidence. He said the evil existed more openly to-day than ever before because of this well-known difficulty of conviction.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard explained in detail the method of playing the game, and said that a mathematician had figured out for him that if played fairly an investment of $1 would yield 66 cents. But it was never played fairly! The "gigs" most frequently played never came out. It was known among players that "the dead gig," 9-19-20, had "been away," as they expressed it, for two and a half years. The "drawings" announced were always those which afforded the least loss.

Capt. Goddard read letters from former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and Controller Coler indorsing the bill. Mr. Hewitt's letter was as follows:

Dear Capt. Goddard: You ask my opinion in regard to the evils of policy playing in this city. I do not know of any greater evil, and I am heartily in favor of any legislation which, under proper safeguards, will tend to extirpate this cancer from the body politic. I am in hearty sympathy with your efforts in this direction, and you are quite at liberty, if you see fit, to say that my experience, as Mayor, taught me that the ordinary methods of police interference were not to be relied upon for closing up these dens of iniquity. Sincerely yours, ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Controller Coler's letter was addressed to the members of the Codes Committee. It read:

Dear Sirs: I am glad to express to you my approval of the act entitled "An act to amend Section 344 of the Penal Code of the State of New York relating to gambling," introduced by Mr. Fallows on Jan. 19, 1900.

I have read the bill and it seems to me very practical. The evil of the gambling game known as lottery policy is not merely that it is gambling, but such gambling as is brought close to women and children and right into the homes of the poor of our city.

I am heartily in favor of this bill because it is to provide a way by which real conviction can be accomplished. Very truly yours,

BIRD S. COLER.

Mr. Oliver then argued for a postponement of the hearing. He declared the law an improper one, and said there was a way to amend the evil, and a legal way. It should not be done by passion, and he protested against the statement that little children had been drawn into the game. He called upon Judge Cornell to bear him out in his assertion that he had never appeared in a case in which a child under fifteen years of age had been involved.

## AGAIN TO CUT TEACHERS' PAY.

### Queens Schools Closed and One Subject to Great Damage.

FLUSHING, Feb. 7.—The Queens Borough School Board held its last meeting before reorganization yesterday afternoon at Flushing. William J. Drummond, Principal of the school at Middle Village, notified the board that his school had been closed for over a week. Over 190 pupils were receiving no instruction whatever. Superintendent of Buildings Collins notified the board that great damage was being done to the new schoolhouse at Woodhaven, which the board is unable to occupy owing to lack of funds. The board directed the Building Department to board up the windows to protect the building.

Commissioner Maure of the Teachers' Committee reported that, notwithstanding the big cut in salaries made by the board in January, further retrenchments were necessary in order not to exceed their appropriation for 1900. He recommended that the salary of every high school teacher be cut $100 more; also that all evening schools and free lectures be abandoned. This recommendation was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Maure the board will appeal to the Legislature for money to equalize the salaries of janitors in the borough schools.

### Carteret Gun Club Shoot.

The chief event at the shoot of the Carteret Gun Club yesterday was a team contest in which Daniel I. Bradley and H. G. Brown shot against R. A. Welch and W. N. Smith. The conditions were $200 a side at 100 birds each, 30 yards rise. Bradley and Brown won with ease by 16 birds. They killed 181 birds to their opponents' 165. After the team match there was a special match between J. P. W. Stuart and W. J. Gordon, which Stuart won by a score of 69 to 64.


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## GOLF ON FLORIDA LINKS.

### Watson Beats Nicholls at St. Augustine—Bogey Handicap at Palm Beach—Match at Jacksonville.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 7.—George Low reached here to-day from Magnolia Springs and went out for a trial of the links, accompanied by H. P. Dixon of Philadelphia and J. P. Greaves of New York. The links were in good condition and Low expressed some surprise when he saw the stretch of turf, but as this was his first experience on clay putting greens, his approach shots, which are his best, failed to place the balls dead. He says he will catch the peculiar shot to-morrow by trying another club for his approach. It will take more than clay to baffle the Dyker Meadow professional. He made the round in 41, while Dixon scored 45, and Greaves 46.

Bernard Nicholls, professional of the Philadelphia Country Club, again played R. C. Watson, Jr., to-day, this time meeting defeat in match play, for Watson put up a good game. He was allowed three strokes on holes, which made him two up and one to play on eighteen holes. The medal scores were: Watson, Jr., 77; Nicholls, 74.

There will be a professional tournament here Friday and Saturday, in which there will be about eight entries for purses. The list will include Willie Smith, Bernard Nicholls, Willie Hoare, George Low, and others.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 7.—H. B. Barnett and Willie Hoare played a Scotch foursome on the Country Club links here to-day against Willie Smith and M. G. MacDonald, the latter winning in twenty-seven holes by 3 up and 2 to play. Smith made three rounds in 37, 37, and 39, total 113. Hoare's record was 42, 40, and 40, total 122. The same players will meet to-morrow in a thirty-six-hole match.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7.—In the bogey handicap tournament here to-day over eighteen holes, the scores were: L. F. Bigham, 1 up; William Gordon Brown, 1 down; A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia Country Club, 1 down; L. B. Miller, 2 down; T. M. Cook, 3 down; A. H. Revell, Chicago, 4 down; A. E. Kennedy, Chicago, 5 down; G. F. Kenny, 7 down; D. A. Loring, Jr., 7 down; T. E. Howe, 7 down; C. G. Powers, 7 down.

## CHURCH WORK TO BE UNITED.

### Bronx Ministers Join in Statement of Christian Doctrine.

A statement of Christian doctrine intended to demonstrate graphically the essential unity of Christian churches has been signed by thirty-five pastors of the various Protestant denominations in the Borough of the Bronx. Of fifty pastors who have been asked to subscribe to the concordat only four have so far refused. The pastors signing the document say that they are acting for themselves as individuals, and that any intent to set up a new creed is disclaimed.

The statement sets forth the Apostles' Creed, adds the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper as of Christ's ordering, and declares the Bible to be the inspired word of God. Of the Church it says: "The Church is the holy society of believers in Christ Jesus which He founded, of which He is the only head, and in which He dwells by His spirit, so that, made up of many communions, organized in various modes and scattered throughout the world

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## TWELVE PAGES.

### GROUNDS OF OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY.

Opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty rests upon three leading propositions. Protest is made that England surrenders nothing, and that therefore we gain nothing. The advocates of an extreme interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine object to the provision which invites European nations to "interfere" in the affairs of the New World to the extent of joining with the United States in guaranteeing the neutrality of the isthmian canal. The third ground of objection is the denial to our Government of the right to fortify the canal and to close it against our enemies in time of war.

In the first of these objections to the treaty the experienced student of our politics will recognize a manifestation of that curiously persistent dislike of England and morbid horror of "truckling" to her which possesses the minds of a considerable part of our people and of all of our statesmen who stand in fear of the Irish vote. This sentiment is too ignoble to be reasoned about, but if the Anglophobes would compare the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with the Hay-Pauncefote instrument they would at once discover that England has given up a great deal in assenting to the amendments. Under the terms of Article 1 of the old treaty she has the very important right to forbid our Government to seek any exclusive control over the canal. It would be a violation of the treaty if we attempted to obtain such control. Under Article 3 she has the right to join us in protecting the work during the period of construction; Article 5 gives her the right to become with us the joint protector of the canal; Articles 6 and 7 confirm this close association. Article 8, the worst of the lot for the Anglophobes to swallow, establishes the general principle that whenever and wherever a canal is built across the isthmus, Great Britain will join the United States in protecting it by treaty stipulation.

It ought to be known to everybody that the old treaty establishes a close partnership with England in respect to canal matters. We cannot drive a pick into the soil of Central America, we cannot set up a tollhouse, establish a schedule of rates, prescribe regulations or announce that the canal is ready for business without the consent and co-operation of her Majesty's Government. By the new treaty England waives every one of her rights as partner and joint protector, reserving only the right to join with other maritime nations in an agreement that the canal shall be forever kept open and free from blockade or obstruction. We gain everything that she relinquishes. We gain the right to go ahead and build the canal, which we never had before since the treaty of 1850 was ratified.

Sticklers for the observance of the letter of the Monroe Doctrine and beyond ought to see that the new treaty affords a substantial guarantee that European nations shall not interfere in the affairs of America. If we alone guarantee and protect the canal, any power in Europe may come and blow it up or hold it against us whenever it feels inclined that way, incurring only the usual risks of an act of war. But if all powers join in the guarantee of neutrality, they will one and all be under the restraint of the pledge of good faith and treaty agreement not to interfere with the traffic of the canal. An injury to the canal will be the concern of all and an affront to all. No nation of such standing that we need to consider it in relation to the Monroe Doctrine would be guilty of so atrocious a violation of its solemnly pledged word—pledged not only to us, but to all the leading nations, from which no war with us would release it. Unprotected by a general guarantee the canal would be a danger point for the Monroe Doctrine and a permanent invitation to strained relations and European interference. We are rid of that danger if we accept the new treaty.

We have already pointed out that in any war to which we were a party belligerent it would always be to our interest that the canal should be kept open to allow the free passage of our fleets from one ocean to the other, while it would almost certainly be the tactics of our enemy to shut the canal in order that he might divide our naval forces and concentrate his own. Under the international guarantee we gain without cost the assurance that the canal shall be always open, which is precisely what we want. If we become the sole guarantor we must at enormous expense fortify both outlets of the canal and provide a fleet for its protection. It is incredible that Senators can fail to perceive that our gain by the new treaty is immeasurable, not merely in respect to money outlay, but in the security of our continent against foreign interference from over the sea and in enforcible respect for our cherished doctrine.

We are to construct the canal. We are to own and operate it. We are to police and protect it. The nations of Europe are to do nothing except to agree to keep their hands off. What more can we ask? What more do we want or need?

The great gain by the new treaty is the canal itself. The Hay-Pauncefote agreement makes it possible. Under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty it would be impossible to construct or even to undertake to construct a canal in the present temper of our people. That convention makes England our active partner in the enterprise. The partnership must be dissolved before the canal can be built. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty dissolves it by destroying the treaty of 1850. The old instrument must be got out of the way before we can get to work. It is unquestionably now in full force and effect. If there was any question about it before it has been removed by the negotiation between our Secretary of State and the British Ambassador and by the act of the President himself. We have officially recognized the continuing existence and binding force of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If the Senate refuses to ratify the new agreement we shall remain shut up with an English partner, and there will be no way out save to back out, to tear up the treaty, to break faith with one of the most powerful nations on earth, and our best friend among them all.

The rejection of the treaty by the Senate would be evidence of astounding blindness and bad judgment.

### A WEAK AND NEEDLESS CONCESSION.

We should like to know to what element in our population Senator ALDRICH thought he was pandering when he reported from his committee this amendment to the Currency bill:

> That the provisions of this act are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetallism, provided the same be secured by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver.

The Currency bill contains a specific declaration establishing the single gold standard. It is not simply inconsistent to graft upon the same bill a recognition of bimetallism, it is stupid, it is fatuous, it is a desecration of the graveyard, and an impudent interference with dissolution and the benignant course of nature.

The Republican platform of 1896 contained some rigmarole about bimetallism to be established by the act of the chief nations. It was put there as a politician's concession to those of weak stomachs who were not yet prepared for the strong meat of the gold standard. Good men from this and other countries wasted valuable time in the endeavor to give effect to the perfectly impossible pledge contained in that platform. They failed utterly. A monetary conference cannot wake the dead. Neither can Senator ALDRICH. He knows that his amendment is a fruitless excursion to the tomb. He consents to it as a recognition of the imagined necessity of being consistent with the party platform of 1896. Who cares about consistency with that plank? The world has moved on since 1896. The Republican Party has moved with it. It is not worth while to go back for dead ideas, for principles that were bad when they had vitality and have long since been abandoned as dead and useless.

We have been in the penumbra of bimetallism and skirting the total eclipse of free silver for twenty years. If the Currency bill is passed without the Aldrich amendment it will put an end to that period of darkness and discredit. The amendment prolongs it.

### PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It is evident that Gen. BULLER has made another attempt to force the passage of the Tugela. But nothing beyond this can be said with certainty. It is not even certain that the attempt was a real and desperate attempt. The futility of attacking the Boers in their own chosen and carefully fortified positions has twice been brought to the attention of the British commander so pointedly that he cannot ignore it. Even as a movement of desperation for the relief of Ladysmith, such a movement would not now be justifiable, unless with more chances of success in its favor than it had when it failed. Such chances might be found in the addition of strong reinforcements, or in the discovery of a weak point in the Boer line. There is nothing to indicate that either of these things has happened. Moreover, there is nothing, unless indeed it be the excessive death rate, to indicate that Ladysmith is in any closer straits than it has been in for all these weeks. In fact, the latest news indicates that, so far as supplies and munitions are concerned, it can hold out indefinitely.

It is true, as Mr. SPENSER WILKINSON, in the article upon which we have already commented, insisted, that the success or failure of the British plan of campaign depended upon the success or failure of Gen. BULLER's attempt to join forces with Gen. WHITE. But it is by no means clear that the plan of campaign upon which he was remarking has not been definitely abandoned. That plan was, indeed, not so much a plan as a makeshift, occasioned by the failure to make a plan. The object of it was to relieve the garrisons of Ladysmith and Kimberley, which, with a real plan, would have been placed in safety and beyond the need of relief. The news that Gen. BULLER has recrossed the Tugela should be read in connection with the announcement that Lord ROBERTS and Lord KITCHENER have started for the front. Where "the front" may be we have no means of definitely knowing. But there is no reason to believe that it is either on the extreme right of the British line, with Gen. BULLER, or on the extreme left, with Lord METHUEN. It is very much more probable that it is at the centre, where are the commands of FRENCH and GATACRE, and that what in football is known as "bucking the centre" is Lord ROBERTS's plan of campaign.

Doubtless such a scheme would require a very heavy reinforcement of the central body, but the British censorship is quite strict enough to enable this to be done without being known in Europe. It is even posible that the reinforcements may have been drawn to some extent from the forces of Gen. BULLER and Lord METHUEN, leaving them to occupy, or, in the military phrase, "to amuse" the enemy in their respective fronts. The general advantages of the central line of advance have often been pointed out. It is supplied from the rear by two lines of railroad, and it leads through a country much more open and suitable for offensive fighting than that on either flank. It has this special advantage that, if the Boers on the right and left can be kept in play until it is well under way, they will be kept until it is too late for them to come to the rescue of their comrades in the Orange Free State, there being no transverse railroads. A strong feint on the line of the Tugela would have the effect of promoting the British and retarding the Boer concentration at the centre. That may be the explanation of the movement now reported.

In any case, and even supposing the armies of BULLER and METHUEN decamp altogether, it will be necessary for the Boers to leave strong forces of observation in front of the two beleaguered towns, simply to neutralize their garrisons. Such detachments the Boers cannot afford. It is not likely they will try the capture of either place, unless to increase the pressure put upon the garrison by exhaustion. To do that would be to put themselves at the same disadvantage at which they have heretofore had the British. And they can afford that even less than their opponents. To "contain" the two garrisons will need a greater detachment than they can spare. It is not likely, however, that the fate of the campaign, or of the next campaign, if we hold this one to be finished, will be decided upon the banks either of the Tugela or of the Modder.

### M. DE BLOCH AS A PROPHET.

M. JEAN DE BLOCH is reported to have said in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna that the present struggle in South Africa would be long, but that Great Britain would eventually ask for arbitration. M. DE BLOCH is the author of a book entitled "The Future of War." It has been said, not without authority, that it was to this work that the Czar owed the initial idea of The Hague Peace Conference. But the particular importance of M. DE BLOCH's statement is due to the fact that events of the present war go a long way toward confirming many of the opinions expressed in his book. His much-ridiculed dictum that war will become impossible among civilized nations from the very multiplicity and deadliness of weapons is not without evidence of approaching verification.

In the battle of Ulundi the British troops fired for half an hour into masses of yelling Zulus, killing thousands. The same feat was later repeated at Omdurman, where hordes of dervishes were swept away by a concentrated fire. Modern artillery, with its smokeless powder, long range, accuracy, and rapidity of discharge, and the small bore magazine rifle dealing out death, unseen and often—owing to its length of range—unheard, have broadened the area of battlefields. The Boers, being equally well armed with the British, have comprehended this, and, with their superior marksmanship, have turned it to account. Their great mobility has enabled a few thousand of them to cover a line of battle twenty or thirty miles in length. At once it became obvious that British tactics had not developed in accord with British firearms. It is interesting, however, to note that one of the essentials of the Boer successes in this respect was perceived twelve years ago by Field Marshal Lord ROBERTS, who, lecturing before the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, said:

> The more I study the question of modern fire tactics and the latest inventions in weapons of war, the more I become convinced that those troops who combine superior individual marksmanship with a sound and thoroughly well-mastered system of fire control and discipline will in future be the victors whenever armies meet.

But, unfortunately, several years later, in a speech delivered at the Royal Artillery Camp near Secunderabad, he relegates individual skill to the background, and in a way tending to qualify his former utterance:

> Intelligence must be brought to bear upon the supervision of fire, and its conduct must be regulated by method, otherwise, believe me, your individual skill and gallantry, although these may be as conspicuous as in the past, will nevertheless fail to serve you effectually.

Hence we may infer, and our inference is confirmed by photographs from the seat of war, that the "professional shot" is not encouraged in the British Army, for the reason that his fire cannot be adequately supervised. The Boer picks his marks where he finds them without hesitation and with deadly aim. It is owing to this inequality of tactics that the Boers are enabled to prolong the war against a numerically superior foe.

But with the broadening of the area of the battlefield a feature has been introduced which practically turns every battle into a siege—a contingency in no degree reckoned with in English tactics. The kopjes covered with rapidly thrown up intrenchments protected by barbed wire fences have served their purpose as well as the elaborate fortifications of the Franco-German frontier could have done. The distance from the point where the fire of the defense begins to tell and the trenches is so great that an army can be annihilated in the intervening space.

So far M. DE BLOCH's theory is confirmed by actual demonstration. His conclusion may be reached from existing data in a perfectly logical manner. But whether the "final war" is actually being fought in South Africa is another question.

### THE ETIQUETTE OF NOSE-PULLING.

That was a peculiar question which Mr. T. B. CONNERY asked of a Police Magistrate the other day. "I would like to ask your Honor if there is a dignified way of pulling another man's nose?" It is strange that a literary person, even one of the very late F. TENNYSON NEELY's "reliable authors," should have occasion to ask such a question. Such an author is "charged with knowledge" of the British classics, even the recent British classics. How could he fail to remember the pulling of Svengali's nose by Taffy? If he did remember it, he would remember that DU MAURIER dwelt with slow and flattering unction upon the grace and dignity with which the operation was performed, even more than upon the physical anguish it inflicted, although that also he records with enjoyment. To inquire, after that, whether there is a dignified way of pulling another man's nose convicts the questioner of insincerity, unless we assume that he has never read "Trilby." And that is statistically impossible.

But it is not necessary to resort to the ideal nose-pullings of fiction. Historical and authentic nose-pullings have been conducted decently and in order. Two eminent citizens of this town fell out some years ago. One of them was five feet six in stature, the other six feet five. Yet the shorter publicly pulled the nose of the taller, and was so far from thinking the act undignified that he subsequently related the circumstance with much satisfaction. The question raised by this nose-pulling was not so much of moral dignity as of physical difficulty. Incredulity took refuge in various hypotheses, chiefly in that of a stepladder, with which the puller stood in ambush for the pullee. A theorist who scouted this explanation, being called upon for his own, suggested that either the puller was provided with a springboard or else he had waited at the top of the stairs for the tall pullee to ascend.

In the present case, one would imagine that the questioner desired to pull the nose of another, and asked judicial counsel as to the means of doing it without loss of personal dignity, as irate citizens have been known to wait upon Magistrates and inquire how much it would cost to "lick" their enemies. But it turns out that it was Mr. CONNERY's own nose that had been pulled. And really his objection to the pulling seems a little overstrained, besides lacking the judicial quality. For, whatever loss of dignity there may be about pulling another's nose, the consensus of mankind has decided that it is even less dignified to have your own pulled. There are communities in which a nose thus pulled could be wiped only with blood. Perhaps it would be well for the author now in question to avoid the comparison, lest he be likened, except in his verse, if he writes any, to the Roman poet, P. Ovidius Naso.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Anxiety for which there is apparently good reason is expressed by the Lithographers' Association of the Metropolitan District lest House Bill No. 119, now before the Committee on Patents, should become a law through the failure of Congress to realize that though the bill changes only a few words of the existing copyright law the effect of these changes would be to punish unintentional violators of its provisions with excessive severity and to provide a convenient means of exploiting the unwary. The law as it stands protects proprietary rights in maps, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, and the like, and the unauthorized duplication of these is punished, first, by the forfeiture of the goods so published and found in the publisher's possession, and, second, by a fine of $1 for every sheet of the pirated matter that has not passed out of the publisher's hands. The proposed amendments of the statute substitute the word "copy" for "sheet"—which would have serious consequences in the case of sheets bearing several or many copyrighted portraits—and collect the penalty not only on the copies found in the publisher's possession, but also on those of which he has already disposed. As half of the mulct goes to the prosecutor, a field of practically limitless fertility is opened up to the enterprising owner of any copyrighted picture, no matter how insignificant its value, if it happens to be used without going through a somewhat slow and complicated process of getting his consent. Of course we have no sympathy with picture stealing and believe thoroughly in recognizing and protecting the property value created by the artist or photographer, but it is none the less absurd to fix penalties wholly out of proportion to the amount of loss suffered by the owner, and it is much worse to open the way for the setting of traps to catch people who intend doing no wrong. The bill under consideration has both these faults, and should not be passed in its present form.

—Although the Rev. Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE is about to retire from the pastorate of the South Congregational Church at Boston, he did not hesitate to institute on Sunday last a change in its customs that is sure to be the topic of much discussion and perhaps of some criticism. This was nothing less than the substitution of water for wine in the communion service. Dr. HALE gave at length his reasons for doing as he did, and whatever may be thought of their adequacy they are certainly of interest. He began by saying that it was an unessential matter of detail whether wine or water were used, and that wine had been originally selected not because of its peculiar suitability, but because it was the common drink of the country and time. He asserted with profound satisfaction that water is the usual beverage of Americans and therefore it was the natural thing to put upon our communion tables. The address concluded with a reference to the many persons who find wine, even in the smallest quantities, either a temptation or an offense, and who are accordingly at present debarred from participating in the communion rite.

—Judging from the enthusiastic reception which Admiral DEWEY received in Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, the people of this city feel for him a respect and affection which they would certainly withhold if they did not regard him as truthful as well as brave. It is safe to assume, too, that every other city, town, and village in the land would give him the same sort of welcome, and that everywhere it would be significant of the same confidence. But though the American people would not hesitate to take the Admiral's word as conclusive on any subject coming within his personal knowledge, the individuals composing the Executive Committee of the Washington Branch of the Anti-Imperialist League have not hesitated to mark the difference between themselves and the other inhabitants of this continent by preparing and giving out for publication in papers the columns of which are open to them a long article designed to show that Admiral DEWEY's letter to Senator LODGE, denying all the essential statements in a document recently attributed to AGUINALDO, was a tissue of deceit. The tone of the article is studiously courteous, and it admits again and again that to the ear all the Admiral wrote was exactly true, but he is not less plainly charged with having juggled with words in order to conceal and distort the facts as he knew them. Now, of course Admiral DEWEY is not a sacred personage, and his assertions can fairly be measured by the same standards applied to the assertions of less distinguished men. Is it not a little strange, however, that doubt of his veracity should exist only among the members of this Anti-Imperialist League, and that they alone should give equal weight to the declarations of a Tagal chief and an American officer of unquestioned patriotism and unblemished reputation? It is worth while to set down here the names of the men who accept the word of AGUINALDO and reject with thinly veiled contempt that of DEWEY. First of the signatures to the Executive Committee's "exposure" is that of Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY. Following it are those of two ex-United States Senators, J. B. HENDERSON and J. S. FLOWER. Then come a pair with military titles—Capt. PATRICK O'FARRELL and Col. CHARLES JAMES. The sixth and seventh are unadorned—FRANKLIN H. MACKEY and LOUIS SCHADE—and the list ends with Dr. W. A. CROFFUT. This roster deserves study, but what it reveals we are not prepared to say.

—Lugubrious as are the tales brought back from Cuba by the would-be colonists of La Gloria, they prove more clearly than anything else the rashness of the emigrants in entering upon the adventure without due investigation of the perils to be encountered and the hardships to be endured. Possibly enough they were supplied by the company owning the land with information which experience did not confirm in all particulars, but the evidences of any really gross deception are not apparent. What these people found on arriving at their destination was about what they should have expected to find in any undeveloped part of Cuba—fertile land overgrown with jungle, a complete absence of roads properly so called, and rains trying indeed for unprotected foreigners to endure. They might and should have known all this before they started, and they should have staid at home unless they were willing and prepared to encounter such conditions. The truth is that there is nothing in Cuba for Americans of the small farmer class; at any rate, there is less there than here, for the climate is against them, and they are brought into direct competition with people who are accustomed to it.

### PROPOSED BOARD OF REFEREES.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

By all means let us have official referees, as proposed in the act which has already been introduced in the Legislature. It would be a great boon to the bar and to the public. The present system of appointment is fraught with much evil, in consequence of the appointment of men utterly incompetent, through ignorance or inexperience, to transact legal business. There is reason to believe that many of those who have been recently appointed perform their duties in a perfunctory way at the dictation of the attorneys who come before them, they themselves not knowing whether they are right or wrong, and probably not caring, so long as they get their fees. I was lately told of one such who was commonly under the influence of liquor while conducting the business of references brought before him. Besides knowledge and experience, honesty is of prime importance, especially in the handling of moneys which come into the hands of referees appointed in foreclosure and partition cases. For this the party has no security, beyond the hope that the fear of exposure and arrest for misappropriation will deter a man from such an act of dishonesty. There are in the class of lawyers who receive references men of the highest probity and professional fitness, but all lawyers will admit that these constitute a very small minority. It is probable that if the Appellate Division should appoint a board of referees they would be trustworthy for professional ability and integrity of character.

New York, Feb. 6, 1900. SENIOR.

### "The Fighting Race."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The number of Irishmen prominent in the South African war is extraordinary.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the present War Minister, is a native of the Green Isle, and comes of an old Irish family. Mr. Wyndham, the Under Secretary, who has created such a favorable impression in that office, is a grandson of the Irish rebel patriot, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, to whom he bears quite a remarkable resemblance. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley was born in Dublin. Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Waterford and Candahar was born in India of a Waterford father and a Tipperary mother. Lord Kitchener was born in Kerry. Gen. Sir George White is from Antrim, Sir Francis Clery is from Cork, and Gen. French saw the light of day in Roscommon. Gen. Kelly-Kenny is also, as his name indicates, an Irishman. Lord Methuen, who was defeated at the battle of Belmont, is the descendant of John Methuen, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1701, and who was afterward very prominent in the diplomatic affairs of the times.

With the Transvaal forces we have Col. Blake, an Irish-American graduate of West Point, who commands the Irish-American brigade. The latest estimate of the strength of that force is said to be 2,500 men.

T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

### NUGGETS.

**Particulars Desired.**

Treetop—A dollar for pulling one tooth?
Dentist—Yes; you took gas.
Treetop—How much a thousand do you charge for that?—Harlem Life.

**The Emotions and Voting.**

The woman suffrage associations may now discuss the question, "Are the men of Kentucky too emotional to be allowed to take part in politics?"—Boston Woman's Journal.

**He Knew.**

Pastor—I suppose you know where the bad little boys go?
Johnny (who has been told to stay in the house)—Yes, I do. They go skatin' and sleddin', and have a jolly good time.—Philadelphia Press.

**Woes of the Disobedient.**

Ethel (to her younger brother, who had been whipped)—Don't mind, brother, don't mind.
Brother (between sobs)—That's just what I was licked fer.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

### AT THE WAR OFFICE.

James Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

A woman poor and a peeress proud,
A dingy room and a crushing crowd,
The gloom of death and grave and shroud,
A stifled cry and a sob aloud.

A heart has heard and an eye has read,
A soul has writhed and a lowered head
Is bowed, and a trembling tongue has said
"My God! My God! And HE is dead!"

A wail, a sob, and a bitter cry,
An anguished tear in a woman's eye,
A peeress's face where agony
Is carved, and a mutely murmured "Why?"

A woman stares and a peeress starts.
Without the din of traffic's marts
Throbs in the streets. Lie far apart
Their lives, but close, so close, their hearts!

### THE HILTON ART COLLECTIONS.

The paintings, statuary, bronzes, ceramics, and other art objects collected and owned by the late Judge Henry Hilton will be on exhibition from this morning at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, until Tuesday evening next. The paintings will be sold at auction at Chickering Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Feb. 13 and 14, and the bronzes, cermaics, and art objects at the Art Galleries on the afternoons of Feb. 13, 14, 15, and 16, inclusive.

There are 132 artists represented in the 169 paintings, and these are, with few exceptions, painters of an earlier day, whose work is now considered old-fashioned. Among these are six pictures by American painters. An art lover and student of the present day who is still too young to have had the opportunity to follow and observe the growth of art in America during the period between 1850 and 1875, when Judge Hilton acquired most of the paintings now shown, will find the present display more curious than anything else. Middle-aged or older art lovers will, on the other hand, pronounce it one of the most interesting shown in many a day, and one that will recall many and tender memories. The collection was never a great, but always an interesting, one. It followed that formed by the late Marshall O. Roberts, and belongs to an era of better taste in art than that, but, like the Roberts collection, it abounds in those dear old French genre and decorative pictures which, although they seem so old-fashioned to-day, are marked, and especially the paintings of Baugniet, Toulmouche, Compte-Calix, Firmin-Girard, and the earlier examples of Tissot, Pinchart, Piot, Palmaroli, Madrazo, and others, by charming composition, graceful drawing, and a refinement of subject and treatment that might well be studied to advantage by the Fench painters of the Zazas and Saphos of to-day. Scattered through these old-time favorites, which have almost the odor of preserving lavender about them, are more modern works, including two excellent Bouguereaus, an important and especially good Munkacsy, "The Visit to the Baby," in his later, lighter, and happier manner; an equally important canvas by Vaschao Brozik, his pupil; a splendid Dupré, a large and luminous Karl Daubigny, a large, important, and admirable example of Jacque, "Sheep in the Woods"; the celebrated portrait of Meissonier by himself, painted for the late A. T. Stewart, and the other equally well-known and important Meissonier, "L'Aumone"; a delightful Raffaelli, a strong and well-known example of Worms, "Spanish Dancer," an early and attractive Zeim, and the large and important "Cardinal's Reception," by Alvarez, the pupil of the elder Madrazo, permeated with the influence of Fortuny, and which in its glowing color, fine detail, and charming story might well be called a minor "Choice of the Model."

One of the most interesting features of Judge Hilton's collection of paintings is the opportunity they give for a comparison of the work of certain noted foreign artists of to-day with that of their earlier years. In some cases this early work is so inferior as to make it difficult to realize that it is from the same brushes which have produced in later years such noted canvases, while in other instances one easily discerns how certain hands have now lost their cunning. While, for example, the vogue of Gérôme has long been waning, the "Mosque of Borussa" in this collection, a very early example, has all the painter's present faults and all his hard and wooden painting emphasized, it shows little of the promise of his later fulfillment. On the other hand, Jacque's "Head of a Young Girl," painted in 1879, in its richness of color, virility, and expression, and the effective color note struck by the pink and white roses at the neck, even with its old-fashioned high-necked cloth dress and shoulder cape with high velvet collar, is in strong contrast to the pretty artificial faces which he paints to-day. This is one of the most charming pictures in the collection. Compare also the three examples of Raymundo Madrazo—all early ones—"The Memorandum," a half-length female picture portrait; "After the Ball," one of those characteristic Parisian street scenes, and even the later "The Album," the half-length picture of a pretty woman looking at photographs, with this painter's latest portraits now on exhibition at the Oehme Gallery, and which the writer, to his regret, had to criticise last week adversely for their artificiality. There is a dash and go, a strength of drawing, a gracefulness of pose, and a virility in "The Memorandum," a refinement and yet strength of treatment in "The Album," and an artistic perception in "After the Ball" which one, alas! does not find in Madrazo's work to-day.

There is, of course, fine painting in the important example of Meissonier, "L'Aumone," in which a horseman, with picturesque costume of white waistcoat, snuff-colored coat, buff breeches, black leather boots, and cocked hat, and mounted on a bay horse, has stopped in a country road, passing through an orchard, to give alms to a poor bare-footed woman, holding in her arms a baby. The handling is looser than usual with Meissonier, and there is a sense of breadth in the landscape background which renders it hardly as characteristic as might be wished. The painting is dated 1874, and is one of the few Meissoniers in which a woman is depicted. The little water-color bust portrait of himself, which shows the artist in full face, with his white beard divided and flowing over a loose coat of brown velvet, is an excellent likeness and a famous example.

Many of the paintings in the collection are extremely familiar; some through reproductions, such as Toulmouche's "Confidential Revelations," Munkacsy's "Visit to the Baby," Kaemmerer's large outdoors, "The Croquet Party," so characteristically French in feeling and atmosphere; Firmin-Girard's "Paris Flower Market," and the "Old, Old Story," Compte-Calix's "On the Way to Market," George H. Boughton's "Huguenot Fugitives," and Baugniet's charming "Blind Man's Buff," with its eight young women in now extremely old-fashioned gowns playing in a pretty salon the familiar children's game.

Judge Hilton was evidently fond of the Spanish-Roman colorists and their associates, and, in fact, this love of color is a feature of the collection. Here is a delightful little plein air Boldini "In the Garden"; a strong Delort, "Arrival of the Cardinal"; a splendid little Escosura, "Presenting a Bouquet," which, hard as it is, is a brilliant and glowing piece of color, and characteristic examples of such colorists as Galofre, Garido, Goubie, Lesrel, Hans Makart, Peralta, Toudouze, Vilbert, and Ziem. That splendid Spanish genre "The Dancer," by Worms, is too well known to be described. Mention should also be made of the delightful, large, and luminous landscape by Karl Daubigny, which has so many of the characteristics of the greater Daubigny; the beautifully colored and well-lighted Huguet, "Trying the Falcons," and the early Raffaelli, "In a Moorish Garden," full of light and air, and, although dated 1877, in strange contrast to his morbid and sombre work of that period.

Of the American pictures in the collection little can be said. They are early, and, as a rule, poor examples, with the exception of the two characteristic animal pictures by Dolph, and a really excellent landscape by R. W. Boskerck, "Scene in Holland," much softer and more harmonious in color than his later work, and good in atmosphere and outdoor feeling.

The ceramics, bronzes, and marbles in the collection have among them here and there some excellent pieces, but the majority of the objects are old-fashioned. Some of the clocks are valuable and interesting, and there is an extremely pretty little marble bust, "Maidenhood," by Prof. Richard H. Park. The life-size sculptures, "Eve Tempted" and "Paradise Lost," by Hiram Powers are too well known to need description, as is also the statue of Pandora, by the late C. B. Ives. Lovers of old silver, bronze, and especially of Sèvres porcelain and plate-tendre vases, will find many pieces of interest and value.

**Good Pictures at Auction.**

There will be sold at auction at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this, to-morrow, and Saturday evenings, some 260 American paintings. This sale, following so soon that of the Evans Collection, will enable those buyers who did not secure for reasons of price desired paintings at that sale to get fairly representative examples of the leading American painters at probably lower figures. Among the names represented are Wyant, Arthur Parton, J. Francis Murphy, J. B. Bristol, George H. Smillie, Francis C. Jones, J. B. Brown, Herbert Denman, S. J. Guy, and F. K. M. Rehn. Other painters are represented by a large number of examples. Edward Moran and Stanley Littleton each have eight, Henry P. Smith fifteen, T. B. Griffen twenty, and Charles Warren Eaton seventeen works.

A number of paintings from the collection of the late Thomas B. Donaldson of Philadelphia, the mistaken friend of American art and artists, to whose efforts through many years the old and high tariff was kept upon all important works of art, will be sold at auction, together with a number of cai vases from some private collections, at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, near Twenty-seventh Street, on this and to-morrow evenings. There are a number of good and interesting little pictures scattered through these collections, including some early work of the better American painters and some fairly good examples of some modern foreign brushes. Some of the attributions are a little to be questioned, but there is one little canvas, horses plowing in a field with lowering thunderclouds, which in strength, drawing, and color would seem to bear out its claim of having been painted by the master brush of Troyon.

### MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

**"Romeo et Juliette" at the Opera Once More Last Night Perforce.**

Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night unexpectedly. That is to say, the performance was not expected when the week's proceedings began. Last night was to have been made memorable by a revival of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots," with a cast of stars. A production of this opera with a great cast is one of the features of every season at the Metropolitan, and there are persons who hasten from the uttermost ends of New Jersey and Long Island to attend such a performance, because it gives them the chance to hear so many of the famous singers at once. These persons, however, were doomed to disappointment. Indisposition, the bane of the impresario, prevented Mme. Nordica from singing the rôle of Valentine. As there was no one else to sing the part, the opera had to be changed. The change was announced in good time, and Mr. Grau was able to advertise that "Romeo et Juliette" would be given, with Mme. Sembrich in the part of Juliette.

She had not been heard in the part since the evening last year when Jean de Reszke made his reappearance, singing Romeo. It is hardly necessary to say that for Mme. Sembrich there can be only words of praise. It would be idle to deny that her physical proportions are not ideal for the heroine of the opera, but her conception of the dramatic possibilities of the part is so just, her revelation of it to the audience so complete, and her singing of the music so lovely that her interpretation must be set down as one of the notable things of a season which has given us nothing to think about except the interpretative powers of the artists and the peculiarities of their vocal procedure. When Mme. Sembrich is the artist under discussion, the peculiarities of her vocal work are all such as to call for admiration. It may be mentioned by way of record that she sang the waltz song last night in the original key of G. It is usually sung in F.

M. Alvarez made his farewell appearance before a New York public, singing Romeo, Here again comment resolves itself into a mere repetition of what has been said before. M. Alvarez will undoubtedly find himself a prophet with more honor in his own country than in this. The other members of last night's cast were the same as they have been at previous performances of the same opera, M. Edouard de Reszke as Frère Laurent and M. Plançon as Capulet lending the dignity of their art to the ensemble. Signor Mancinelli conducted. This afternoon there is to be a special matinée of "Carmen," with Mme. Calvé in the title rôle.

### A CHAMBER MUSIC RECITAL.

**Petschnikoff, Ruegger, and Lachaume at Mendelssohn Hall.**

At Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon Alexander Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist; Elsa Ruegger, the 'cellist, and Aimé Lachaumé, pianist, who appeared the previous day in a "high-noon" recital at Sherry's before the elect of society, gave a public performance of the same music. To this performance ordinary people were permitted to enter on payment of the coin of the realm at the box office. To be allowed to hear in public performers who have already played in private before the mighty is, indeed, a privilege, and so it was not astonishing that there was an audience of good size. Let us hasten to add that the three artists made no discrimination against yesterday's audience, but played for it with as much sincerity as if it had consisted wholly of persons whose names always follow the magic words, "among those present."

Mr. Petschnikoff played as his first number the Bach chaconne, and in this perhaps he gave a clearer insight into the nature of his art than in any other number on the programme. He played it with care, with finish, without undue haste, and with sufficient breadth in the broad passages. His other numbers were a cavitana by César Cui and Sarasate's familiar "Zigeunerweisen." Miss Ruegger, who has a lovely tone and a warm style, played Boccherini's sonata in A, Fischer's "Au Bord du Ruisseau," and a mazurka by Popper. The violinst, the 'cellist, and M. Lachaume were heard together at the end of the concert in the Tschaikowsky trio in A minor, which they had played the previous day at Sherry's.

### THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

**Its First Concert at Mendelssohn Hall Last Night.**

There has been some reason to doubt the existence of the Kaltenborn Quartet in the current season of musical doings in the City of New York. The dates for its concerts were announced long ago, but the concerts failed to materialize at the stated times. It was then learned that changes were going to be made in the personnel of the organization, and that in some measure the delay in coming before the public was due to this. A sporadic appearance was made at a concert which shall be nameless, but at which the quartet was only an assisting factor. Last night what was really the first concert of the quartet was given in Mendelssohn Hall, and there was an audience of good size to welcome the long-absent to the scene of its wonted activities. The programme presented the Beethoven Quartet, Opus 18, No. 4, and the quintet (with piano) of Jadassohn. Between these two numbers were placed some songs sung by Miss Katherine Pelton, contralto. The pianist who assisted the quartet in the Jadassohn number was Ward Stephen.

It would be unkind as well as unfair to criticise the work of the newly organized Kaltenborn Quartet in the present stage of its existence. It must be given opportunity to develop its ensemble. In the meantime, it may be said that there is earnestness in the aims of the players and that there can be no question as to the ambition of the leader. The two instrumental numbers played last night were agreeable to the hearers. The Beethoven quartet is familiar, and the Jadassohn composition, which has not been heard recently, is not without its merits and its melody. To be sure, there is much that is dry in the works of Jadassohn, but he is musicianly. There will be opportunities later to study more carefully the playing of the Kaltenborn organization.

### LONDON COMPANY TO PLAY HERE.

**Mr. Frohman's Comedians to Present "My Daughter-in-Law."**

Charles Frohman's London comedians, a company in which Elladine Terriss, Seymour Hicks, Fannie Brough, and Herbert Standing are seen in leading rôles, will sail for New York on the White Star liner Teutonic on Feb. 14 to present here "My Daughter-in-Law."

The company will appear at the Lyceum Theatre early in March, following the engagement of "The Surprises of Love," which will go on a tour. The visiting organization is Charles Frohman's established London comedy company, and will only be seen in this city. It will resume its performance in London at the end of its engagement here.

### THE HOSPITAL SHIP CONCERT.

**Mrs. Langtry to Solicit Financial Aid for the Affair.**

"The concert" which has been organized by Mrs. Langtry in aid of the Hospital Ship Fund for South Africa

# GENESEE SOCIETY DINNER

## The Organization's Second Annual Function Well Attended.

### Col. William Jennings Bryan Drops In and Delivers a Characteristic Speech When Called Upon.

Members of the Society of the Genesee dined last night at Sherry's. It was the second annual dinner of the society, and the large attendance of members and guests showed how the ranks of the society have swelled during the two years of its existence.

Louis Wiley, who had been elected President at a business meeting held just prior to the dinner, presided, and with him at the guests' table were Rossiter Johnson, the retiring President; Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club; J. H. Stedman and John A. Barhite of Rochester, G. G. Ward, President of the Delaware Society; H. R. Towne, President of the Pennsylvania Society; W. W. Baldwin, President of the Maryland Society; Judge W. B. Greene of Brooklyn, Oscar F. Williams, ex-Consul to Manila; Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society; Dr. W. H. Polk, President of the Southern Society; John W. Vrooman, and George H. Daniels of the New York Central.

The menu was unique, and was entitled "A Little Journey Through the Valley of Plenty." It represented a map of the Genesee Valley, and interspersed with towns from Rochester to Hornellsville were the edibles, from oysters to coffee. With the appearance of the latter came the speech-making, President Wiley making the introductory address.

President Wiley's speech was a happy combination of local hits and Rochestr reminiscences. He expressed his gratification at having been chosen as the leader of such a distinguished body, and paid a tribute to Dr. Johnson, the retiring President.

"I feel, however," said he, "somewhat like the Rochester lady who received a jar of brandied peaches, and who in expressing her thanks to the giver, wrote: 'I am not particularly fond of peaches, but I greatly enjoy the spirit in which they are sent.' Some evil-minded person, by the way, has suggested that the motive for my elevation to the Presidency was to prevent my making speeches as Historian. If this was the object, it will be thwarted, for did you ever know a toastmaster who did not talk more than the men invited to speak?"

Mr. Wiley then referred to the Rochesterians who had lately become prominent in the affairs of the Nation, notably Major Gen. Otis. He said that while Otis was a devotee of form and always began his dispatches "Situation as follows," it was yet a more attractive phrase than that employed by the British Generals, who invariably begin their messages to the War Office with "I regret to report." Mr. Wiley also paid tribute to Justice Werner of the Court of Appeals, to Assistant Secretary of State Hill, and to David B. Hill, who had been expected at the banquet, but was compelled to send regrets.

Ex-Consul Williams responded to the toast "The Present and Future of the Philippines," and in introducing him to the company Mr. Wiley said: "The marvelous achievement of George Dewey in entering the Bay of Manila and destroying the Spanish ships might never have been accomplished had not the Admiral been fortified with accurate information as to the character of the fortifications on land, the strength of the guns, and the number of men on the Spanish men-of-war. The man who furnished him that information was a Rochester patriot, the American Consul at Manila, Oscar F. Williams."

Mr. Williams was in the middle of his speech, and was warmly defending the attitude of the Administration in the Philippines when Col. William Jennings Bryan and his party entered the dining room.

They received a warm greeting, and Mr. Bryan for some minutes listened to sentiments that he was plainly not an indorser of. Mr. Williams had drawn a graphic picture of the wealth and resources of the Philippines, and said that not millions but billions of dollars were hidden in the resources of this insular empire all awaiting the organizing power of American genius, capital, and labor.

"By the Treaty of Paris," said Mr. Williams, "we must protect foreign interests in our Orient. This written command is no more binding than is our duty to uphold the integrity of our Nation, and to extend our freedom and equality to peoples under our sway, and to advance the general progress of civilization. To turn back would be recreancy to our trust, cowardice before the world, and make us liable to foreign interest breeding most dire international complications."

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams's address there were cries for Col. Bryan. He seemed disinclined to speak at first, but when the acclaim increased he arose and said:

"I have just finished an address of two hours, and have another engagement. I may stay with you but a very few moments. I want to thank you for the courtesy of your invitation. It would not be proper for me to change this festive occasion into a debate. I was not asked to come here and make a speech. Had you asked me you would have known what I would say, for I always talk along the same lines.

"With some of the things the speaker has just said I cordially agree. When he speaks of governing with the consent of the people and by the people and for the people I agree with him with all my heart.

"But if he means that the people of the Philippines are to be taxed without representation, then I do not agree with him. I have my own ideas of the destinies of this country, of what government of the people, for the people, and by the people means. Republicanism rests upon the consent of the people. I don't believe God ever created one nation to cross the seas to seize and govern another.

"I agree with the speaker that we ought to plant the seeds of our form of government in all the parts of the world. But I cannot see why we ought to do it with cannon or why we should try to give the people of the Philippines our form of government, and if they refuse it, shoot them down.

"The reason this country cannot speak out as it should in the British-Boer war is because of our treatment of the Philippines. We cannot condemn England for doing what we are doing ourselves. And the more is the pity, for I believe the great majority of our people are opposed to the invasion of the rights of the South African Republics by the monarchy of Great Britain. And that they will be so inconsistent as to take this stand on the matter of the Boer war and to adopt the English policy of aggression in the Philippines I do not believe."

There was a burst of applause when Col. Bryan concluded his address and cries of "You're right!" "Wait until next year!" and others. The speaker bowed his acknowledgments, and after shaking many of the members by the hand left the hall.

Frank R. Lawrence responded to the toast "The City of New York." John H. Stedman told some after-dinner tales, as did Marshall Wilder, the humorist, and Edward Marshall told of his Cuban experiences. John A. Barhite of Rochester spoke of "Country Boys and City Men," and Judge W. B. Green of "Daniel Webster in Rochester."

## M. ALVAREZ TO SAIL TO-DAY.

### Returns to Paris to Fill Engagement—M. Cornubert Engaged.

M. Alvarez's rendition of Romeo last evening, at the Metropolitan Opera House marked his last appearance in this country this season. To-day he will sail for Paris on the French liner La Champagne. He will be accompanied by his family to their home in Paris, where he will take a brief rest prior to his appearance in grand opera in the French capital, where his presence is eagerly awaited.

In speaking of his engagement as a member of the Maurice Grau company, M. Alvarez said last night that he was entirely satisfied, and already looked forward to another visit to this country. He said it was doubtful whether it would be possible for him to return next season owing to other engagements.

Mr. Grau's inability to secure a further extension of time for M. Alvarez from the Paris Grand Opera Directors has caused a serious break in his list of tenors. He has overcome this to some extent, however, by the engagement of M. Corunbert, a French tenor who was originally engaged to support Mme. Calve in the opera "Herodiade." Since Mr. Grau, as it is rumored, has abandoned the idea of giving this opera the new tenor will be heard in other French and Italian rôles. He comes highly recommended, and is at present singing with an operatic organization in Havana. It is expected that he will arrive here within the coming fortnight.

## GERMANY'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

### American Officer Says Battleships Will Be Completed by 1908.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—An American naval officer now in Berlin, who enjoys exceptional advantages for gathering information regarding the German Navy, asserts that the German Government has made all the preparations necessary to finish the construction of the new warships by 1908, instead of 1916, as the Naval Augmentation bill seemingly provides.

In 1908 the German Navy, according to this officer, will have thirty-seven battleships, varying from 11,000 to 13,000 tons, and thirty large and forty small armored cruisers, thus exceeding in fighting power the navy of France. Before the end of 1905—still according to the same informant—Germany will be mistress of the North Sea, and her fleet will beat the American over twofold.

The Germania, the organ of the Centrists, asserts that the Conservative leaders are now attempting to induce the Centrists to vote against the Government's bill, although, in order to curry favor with the Emperor, they publicly pretend to advocate its passage. This declaration fell to-day like a bomb into the Conservative camp.

## INFLUENZA RAGES IN GERMANY.

### Hospitals Are Filled with the Afflicted —Dr. Lieber Dying.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The influenza, which has spread throughout Germany, now numbers 60,000 victims in Munich. In Berlin to-day every bed in every hospital was occupied, and the hospital physicians, hundreds of whom have been stricken with the malady, are scarcely able to care for their patients.

Among those believed to be dying is Dr. Lieber, leader of the Centrists, or Clerical Party, in the Reichstag, who to-day received the sacraments.

### Belgium's Armless Painter Dead.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7.—Charles François Felu, who was an armless artist, died Monday, in his seventieth year. He painted with his feet, and copied hundreds of the best masterpieces. Many specimens of his work are now in America. While working he held his palette with his left great toe and with great skill manipulated his brush with his right foot. He always shaved himself, and at one time wrote a successful tragedy.

### Germany Suffers from Coal Famine.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The coal famine, due to the strikes, is assuming a threatening aspect. The strike has spread to the Zwickau and Zeitz districts, and the Machen district is affected. The question is now mooted of forbidding coal exports until normal conditions shall have been restored.

### Adolphe Rothschild Dead in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Adolphe Rothschild, who had a bank in Naples in the time of the Neapolitan monarchy, died in this city today. He had always retained intimate relations with the royal family of Naples.

### Bombay's Great Mortality.

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.—The mortality in this city yesterday was unprecedented. There was a total of 408 deaths. The situation is aggravated by the advent of famine refugees.

## READING LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

### Million-Dollar Plant, with a Capacity of 100 Engines at a Time, to be Built at Reading.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company today officially announced that plans have been perfected for the erection at Reading of an immense plant for building locomotives. The estimated outlay, it is expected, will reach nearly $1,000,000, and will result in vast improvements in that city.

J. MacArthur Harris of Wilson Brothers & Co., the architects, said that the proposed shop would be of great benefit to the City of Reading, and would tend to build up the northern section for years to come.

"The Reading Company," said Mr. Harris, "has for a long time had under consideration the plan of removing its shops from Seventh and Franklin Streets, and elaborating them from merely repair works to a plant where locomotives can be expeditiously and economically constructed. The company owns a large tract of land in Reading extending from Greenwich Street, on the south, to Rockland Street, on the north, a distance of a mile or more, and from Sixth Street to Seventh Street, a distance of 700 feet. At present on this property are located the car shops of the company."

According to present plans, the shops will have a capacity for 100 engines at a time. The building will be located between Sixth Street and the railroad, and will extend from Marion to Amity Street. Its general dimensions will be 200 by 749 feet. It will be built on the structural steel plan, carrying brick walls seventeen inches thick, with twenty-six-inch pilasters.

## AFTER MEXICAN TRAFFIC.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—A conference of prominent Southern railway passenger men was held here to-day for the purpose of reaching an understanding in reference to the passenger traffic business between Mexico and the United States, which has heretofore been done through St. Louis. The idea is to divert this business to New Orleans, and by the lines east of the Mississippi to points in the East and North.

Among the railroad men present were Passenger Traffic Manager S. F. B. Morse of the Southern Pacific, General Passenger Agent C. P. Atmore of the Louisville and Nashville, General Passenger Agent Turk of the Southern, and General Passenger Agent B. F. Wyly of the Atlanta and West Point.

The outcome of the meeting was the appointment of William K. MacDougall as the Mexican agent who, it is expected, will divert the business from the St. Louis route. The title given Mr. MacDougall is General Agent for Mexico for the passenger department of the Piedmont Air Line. The officials of the roads represented say the fight for the business, which has grown rapidly of late, will be hotly waged to a finish. The appointment of Agent MacDougall becomes effective Feb. 15.

## FEWER PASSENGER TRAINS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A number of important questions affecting the future operations of the roads between Chicago and New York will come up for discussion at a joint meeting of the General Passenger Agents of these companies in this city to-morrow.

The managers of the big pool have instructed the Presidents of the individual roads to instruct their general passenger agents to agree on plans that will reduce competition and expenses, whenever possible. Among the embryo plans, it is said, is a proposition to combine the ticket offices of the different roads at competing points. Another point to be covered by the passenger men is train service between competing terminals in the entire territory east of Chicago and St. Louis.

Now that competition among these roads is practically abolished, it is proposed to reduce the number of passenger trains.

## NEW NEW ORLEANS LINE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—Arrangements were completed here to-day for the establishment of a line of sailing vessels between this port and England, the idea being to take care of the surplus products of Louisiana in the matter of low-grade molasses and sugar.

Heretofore these products have been something of a disadvantage to the cane raisers because of the high freight rates and other charges attendant upon their shipment to New York and abroad. The deal completed yesterday will, however, obviate these difficulties and place the foreign markets within easy reach of the sugar planters of the State.

The first vessels of the new line will sail from this port in May for New York, carrying molasses, sugar, lumber, &c. The line will be regularly established at the commencement of the next sugar season, when five sailing ships will enter the trade. These vessels will bring coal from Philadelphia or Baltimore to New Orleans, carry molasses, sugar, rice, and lumber from New Orleans to Glasgow and Liverpool, carry coal from England to the West Indies, and bring to New York West Indian sugar.

Each voyage will take five months, giving a ship a month to the service throughout the year. The arrangement has been greatly encouraged by the sugar planters of this State.

## HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Trains going out of New York which provide letter writing accommodations in the buffet cars have clearly hit the adolescent fancy to a nicety. Whether or not the railroad people expected that their supply of stationery and desk would help out business travelers is not disclosed, but the persons whom they do help out bear signs of tennis and golf rather than of mercantile development. In a recent run of one of these trains a young man with a cap of small red, black, and yellow checks, a blouse suit and golf stockings, occupied the chair at the writing desk when the train started. He had taken leave on the station platform a moment previously of a young woman to whom he promised to "write soon." Before the journey had proceeded an hour eight young men in small check caps, blouses, and cigarettes, and some in golf stockings, had seats as near the desk as they could get, each watching the first comer. That person evidently had trouble in composition, for after filling a sheet with writing he would read it, destroy it, and start afresh, to the manifest disgust of the eight impatient gentlemen in waiting. He used up a half dozen pages of the railroad company's fine stationery before he was satisfied with his letter. The operation had consumed two hours, the product appearing to be about 200 words. As he was sealing his envelope, one of the men waiting asked him to vacate the desk, which he did so resentfully as to suggest that he might have promised to "write soon" to somebody in addition to his last companion. The new occupant of the desk also seemed to encounter some stoppages of mind, for he tore up sheets as recklessly as had the other, and used as much time with his letter. The turn-about process kept up through the day's run. There was not time enough to accommodate nine such laborious persons in one day, but those who had no chance at the desk helped themselves to paper and envelopes and lugged them off. Perhaps the railroad people, who must know of this use of their writing outfit, think that a reputation among young women for carrying fine stationery on a train is a paying advertisement for that train.

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There was a new phase to the petty "hat-check" swindle at the French Cooks' Ball on Tuesday evening. It has been a habit for years to charge men for a hat check whether they used one or not. But this time they reached out after the pennies of all, and every woman, whether she removed her hat and wraps or no, was obliged to pay, or her escort was obliged to pay for her, 25 cents for a wardrobe check. Of course, the matter is an insignificant one to people who are out for an evening's pleasure, and is of consequence only as a sample of the way in which dance managers are reaching out for every penny there is in sight.

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"While this Woman's West Side Association is looking to abating a lot of the petty nuisances in that section of town," said a man who lives on one of the side streets just off the avenue, and a half dozen blocks from the nearest elevated station, "I would suggest that they look after the coal-hole covers on Columbus Avenue. Up in the vicinity of the streets numbered, between the seventies and nineties, there are a succession of these nuisances, over which my wife and myself have stubbed the family toes at intervals for a year or more. The damage, except to our feelings, has never been more serious than to make me indulge in strong language for the family at intervals, and that, of course, is something I don't like to do. Seriously, however, the women would be doing a good thing for the entire community if they would see the right people and have that nuisance abated. They must have suffered from the same trouble that I have. If I thought I had influence enough I would try and have something done. But one man is not equal in influence, no matter how many political friends he may have, to such an organization as that of the women of the West Side Association when banded together."

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"Some time ago I noticed in THE TIMES a suggestion that a play with Aaron Burr as the central figure would be a good thing in these days when about the only clean plays are those dealing with American history, unless one excepts 'Ben Hur,' 'The Christian,' and a very few others. 'Nathan Hale' and 'Barbara Freitchie' were particularly cited as plays of the sort that suited the popular fancy." Thus spoke the theatrical manager while he was chatting about the sort of plays that have been produced this year. "Acting on that advice a young lady who has made a hit as a writer for the magazines as well as an author of a couple of successful books, has written such a play which is now in the hands of one of our actors of the romantic school for consideration. A friend of mine who has had the pleasure of seeing the scenario says the idea is well worked out, and the matter of a sort that would make a good acting play. Names of the author and actor are for the present a sort of state secret mainly due to the modesty of the young lady, who does not care to be known, I suppose, unless the play is accepted and proves a success."

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"Judge William H. Taft of Cincinnati, who has been appointed President of the new Philippine Commission," said a prominent member of the New York bar yesterday, "is a brother of Henry Waters Taft of this city, who in 1898 was a candidate on the Republican ticket in this county for Supreme Court Justice, and who was one of the ablest School Commissioners appointed by Mayor Strong. It is only a few weeks ago that Mr. Taft resigned from the Board of Education. He is two years younger than his brother William. Both brothers were graduated from Yale, William in 1878 and Henry in 1880. Their father, Alphonso Taft, was graduated from there in 1833. Both, too, are natives of Cincinnati. Each was also one of the commencement orators of his class. Henry was a member of the 'Varsity crew and of some of the prominent societies of Yale. He completed his legal education at Columbia, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1882. For years he has been counsel and court attorney for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and has had a wide experience as referee in important causes. He is a member of the Century, University, and Yale Clubs, and a Governor of the St. Andrew's Golf Club. His first public appointment was to the Board of Education, where he helped establish the three new high schools in Manhattan and the Bronx, and the Free Training School for Teachers. It is interesting to note that his father, Alphonso Taft, was Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati; his brother William, United States Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Ohio, and Henry W. was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court in this State. That shows how the judicial temperament runs in the family. Henry W. Taft is only forty-four years old, and I have no doubt that he, too, will some time occupy a Judge's bench."

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A fire that did not find its way into the official records afforded considerable excitement for a few minutes on Monday to a crowd of Broadway spectators at the corner of Cedar Street. On the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street a skyscraper office building is building, and to protect the stonecutters from the furious wind a canvas-like covering had been stretched for about one hundred feet, completely inclosing the scaffolding on the fourth floor. In some way one end of this covering caught fire, and the flames shooting out from the sides and the bottom attracted the attention of some Broadway star-gazers. In an instant the corner was blocked by a crowd of men and boys. A dozen masons were frantically beating the fire with their trowels, hammers, and pails, but the high wind gave free play to the flames. It was getting serious, when suddenly a workman dashed among them, throwing a pailful of water over the burning canvas, and the fire was out, leaving an ugly hole in the corner of the canvas. "Bully work," shouted a Wall Street office messenger. One of the masons bowed his acknowledgments to the crowd below, and then the crowd on the sidewalk dispersed, happy because of the unusual bit of excitement.

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"I take it all back," remarked an habitué of the Colonial Club, "if I ever remarked, as I presume I have, that women have no nerve in a fire. But for the quick-wittedness of a party of women a fashionable residence on West End Avenue would now probably be in an uninhabitable state. My wife was calling there last week, and was chatting with four or five other women when, without warning, a bronze table lamp, which was lighted, fell completely apart. It didn't explode, but just broke in three or four pieces, and, before there was time for any one to scream, the flames were shooting up the lace curtains. It was a trying time, but the hostess was a woman in a thousand, for, with quick presence of mind, she jumped to the blazing curtains and, unmindful of her own lace gown, tore them from their fastenings. Another woman grabbed a rug and smothered the fire from the worst portions, while a third ran to the front door and shouted 'Fire!' to a pedestrian, who, at her request, turned in an alarm. Meanwhile, the flames had ascended to the top of the window and were eating into the woodwork. The maid brought pails of water, and the visitors, nerved to action by the coolness of the hostess, threw the water by cupfuls on the flickering flames. So, when the engines arrived, the fire was out. That woman probably saved her house, and the insurance company ought to make her a handsome present, for she saved some company a few thousand dollars. But, as my wife said, the most surprising thing after the fire was over was the crowd of hoodlums shouting and yelling like mad in the street. Where they came from was a mystery, for the entire thing lasted only a few minutes, but they seemed literally to spring from the ground. Some of the boldest actually climbed to the windowsill and kept hammering upon the pane, clamoring to be let in. Even after the fire was out they refused to move, and my wife had to go out and ask some of the men passing by to pull the youngsters from their perch."

## WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday's depressing weather had its influence upon the social world and there was little stir or life on the avenue or in the fashionable uptown districts. There were many small affairs in the afternoon, and some dinners at evening, which with the opera, made up for the lack of large dances. The chief dinners of the evening were those given by Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue, for Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, the fiancée of her son, Mr. E. C. Delafield, and by Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., (Miss Read,) for her husband's niece, Miss Evelyn Parsons. The opera, where "Romeo and Juliet" was sung, drew a large house, and the Roman Catholic element in society was present in force at the annual concert of the Georgetown Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs in the Astoria ballroom.

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To-day will bring a number of receptions, including that of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris of 128 East Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Isaac Kip of 448 Fifth Avenue will give a women's luncheon. The second of the Cinderella Dances will take place at Sherry's this evening. This must not be confounded with other dances of the same name. That of to-night has among its patronesses Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Robert F. Huntington, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones. The first meet of the Knickerbocker Riding Club will take place also this evening at Durland's.

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Mrs. George Gould has issued invitations to fifty-six guests for her dinner on Saturday evening next at her town house, and some 100 additional guests have been invited to come in after dinner to the musicale which will follow the banquet. At this musicale Mme. Emma Eames and Signor Scotti of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing. On Sunday evening Mrs. Gould will give a second musicale, at which Mr. Maurice Farkoa will appear. Mr. James Stokes has issued invitations to a large dinner, to be followed by a musicale at his residence, 68 Park Avenue, to-morrow evening.

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Among other large dinners of the near future will be those given by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge for her son, Mr. Marshall H. Dodge, at her residence, 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, on Monday evening, Feb. 26, and by Mrs. Trenor L. Park, at the Metropolitan Annex, on Tuesday, Feb. 13.

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The approach of Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, which will be celebrated on Feb. 12 and 22 respectively, as also of the carnival season, which begins this year on Saturday, Feb. 24, has turned the thoughts of the lovers of gayety first to the country, and, second, to New Orleans, Mobile, and Havana, in which three cities the carnival will be celebrated with unusual pomp and circumstance this year. Mrs. Pierpont Morgan will entertain a large house party made up of young men and women at her country house at Highland Falls over Washington's Birthday, and Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are forming their annual party for the New Orleans carnival and Florida, which party will go to both places in Mr. Fish's private car. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are also soon to start on a trip through the South in a private car, and will have as their guests Miss Mary Kernochan, Miss Lila Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond.

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The bridal party at the wedding of Mr. James A. G. Beales, a grandson of the late Eugene Kelly, and Miss Marjorie A. Towle, daughter of Mr. Stephenson Towle, which will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's father on the afternoon of St. Valentine's Day, will be composed of Miss Louise Beales, as maid of honor; Mr. Eugene J. Beales, as best man, and Messrs. Arthur Murphy, Henry Murphy, Charles Elmer, and J. Richard Steers. Miss Alice Towle and Miss Marjorie Stout, nieces of the bride, are to be flower girls. The wedding of Mr. Ellery Anderson and Miss Millicent Duryea, which, as already announced in this column, is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, Gen. Hiram Duryea, 80 Madison Avenue, on Thursday, Feb. 15, will be a very quiet one, and only the relatives of the couple will be present.

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Prince Poniatowski and Princess Poniatowski (Miss Bertha Sperry) arrived in New York yesterday morning from San Francisco. They came in over the Pennsylvania Railroad in their special car, "Mishawauka," and had with them as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Crocker of San Francisco. Prince Poniatowski, who lived for many years in Paris before coming to America, five years ago, is well acquainted here. He is connected with the Mackay and Sanford interests in California, and is at the head of several large agricultural and mining firms in that State. The Prince and Princess are at the Astoria Hotel.

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La Champagne, which sails for Havre to-day, has booked among other passengers, Mrs. and Miss Evarts, Mrs. Louise Condit, Mr. J. B. Jackson, Jr.; Mrs. R. Livingstone, Count Albert de Lichtervelde, Mr. and Mrs. Alebrt Spencer, and the Hon. Robert J. Thompson. The Oceanic, which sailed yesterday from Liverpool for this port, has, among other passengers, Mrs. Adair, (Miss Wadsworth,) and who, although she has large property interests in Texas, lives in London, and has not been home in some years. Mrs. Adair is the head of the American Hospital Ship Maine Committee in London, and it is said is coming over to enlist the sympathies and interest of the American public in that charitable enterprise.

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As announced in this column yesterday, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, who had only recently returned from Davos-Platz, where she had been during the Autumn months with her brother, George Work, who is seriously ill, sailed again yesterday on the St. Paul to rejoin him, having received advices that he was in a critical condition. Mrs. Hewitt was accompanied by her eldest sister, Mrs. Burke-Roche, (Miss Fanny Work,) who was entered on the steamship list as Mrs. Hewitt's companion. It is said that Mrs. Burke-Roche did not sail under her own name owing to the fact that she feared legal proceedings on the part of her husband should she remain any time in England, as he has always claimed that, as by her marriage to him she became a British subject, the divorce she obtained in the Delaware courts a few years ago, and which he did not contest, is not valid in England. Mrs. Burke-Roche was not accompanied by her children yesterday when she sailed.

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The news that Mr. George Work is so critically ill is not a surprise. Although a strongly built and very athletic man, being a crack shot, a devoted yachtsman, and a cross country rider, Mr. Work has been in failing health for the past five or six years. He spent two Winters in Colorado, and went abroad last Spring, where he has visited health resorts. He is a bachelor of about forty years of age, and is a member of the University, Racquet, Tuxedo, and the leading yachting and hunting clubs. The news of his death at any time would not be a surprise.

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Mr. George Sykes Wallen gave a handsome dinner on a recent evening at Sherry's in honor of Mrs. de Bathe, (Mrs. Langtry.) Mr. Wallen's other guests were Mlle. Zelie de Lussan and Mr. Romayne Simmons.

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Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., of 51 West Fifty-third Street, gave last night a dinner of ten covers for her husband's niece, Miss Evelyn Parsons. The guests, besides Miss Evelyn Parsons, were Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss May Sands, Miss Lucy Morgan, and the Messrs. Lawrence Gillespie, Kirk Brice, De Lancey Kountze, Vail Stebbins, and Bradish Johnson.

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Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue gave last evening a dinner of sixteen covers in honor of Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, the fiancée of her son, Mr. E. C. Delafield. Among the guests were, besides Miss Beasley and the Misses Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Auchmuty Tucker, (Miss Derby,) Mr. Wirt Howe, Mr. Delafield, and others. The decorations were roses and lilacs.

## NEWPORT'S NEXT HORSE SHOW.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Feb. 7.—The following persons have taken boxes for the next exhibition of the Newport Horse Show: Hamilton W. Cary, William D. Hatch, E. Rollins Morse, Ross R. Winans, Edward J. Berwind, Elisha Dyer, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Benjamin Thaw, Nathaniel Thayer, Frederick Sheldon, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Prescott Lawrence, E. L. Winthrop, William R. Travers, Henry F. Eldridge, W. Watts Sherman, Elbridge T. Gerry, G. M. Hutton, Center Hitchcock, Samuel F. Barger, James B. M. Grosvenor, Harold Brown, George L. Rives, H. B. Duryea, Frederick S. G. D'Hauteville, Pembroke Jones, Chauncey M. Depew, Francis M. Ware, Edward Morrell, Charles L. F. Robinson, James H. Beekman, William L. Elkins, Frank W. Andrews, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Thomas F. Cushing, Frederick H. Benedict, John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. F. O. French, John R. Drexel, George S. Scott, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, James E. Woodward, George B. De Forest, Paul A. Andrews, George Peabody Wetmore, and George H. Warren.

## SENATOR DEPEW ENTERTAINS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The third and last of the series of dinner dances which have added so much to the gayety of the Winter was given to-night at the residence of Senator Depew. As usual the dance was preceded by a number of dinners, the hostesses of the evening being Mrs. Bates, the Misses Patten, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, Mrs. Hugh Legare, Mrs. Wallach, and Mrs. Warder. A dinner was also given by the German Ambassador, who is one of the most courtly hosts at the National capital, and Senator Depew.

The guests invited for to-night were practically the same as those who attended the former dances. The guests were received by Miss Anna Depew Paulding, the young hostess of her uncle's home, who was gowned in white silk with contrasting touches of pink.

### Wedding Delayed Through Illness.

The wedding of Miss Grace Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Johnson of 156 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, to George Briggs Fredenburg, which was to have taken place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, was postponed indefinitely on account of the illness of Mr. Fredenburg.

## A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

### King—Sands.

Charles Clifford King and Miss Agnes Christine Sands were quietly married last evening in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Faith, Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, by the Rev. Victor Smith, rector of the church. The ceremony was performed before a company of about 200 friends of the couple at 8:30 o'clock. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, William L. Sands, and was attended by Miss Estelle Nash as maid of honor and her bridesmaids, the Misses Leonie Huerstel and Anne Hargreaves. David Sands, brother of the bride, was the best man, and the ushers were Messrs. William H. Bolton, Edward Huerstel, Arthur A. Dodworth, and Arthur M. Aiken. The church was tastefully decorated with palms and pink roses and carnations tied with big bows of pink ribbon. The bride was gowned in white satin trimmed with point lace, and wore at her throat a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. After the ceremony a wedding supper was given for the happy couple and the bridal party at the home of the bride's parents, 698 Trinity Avenue, followed by a large reception. The bridegroom is a member of several uptown clubs and of the Harlem Wheelmen. After a brief honeymoon in the South Mr. and Mrs. King will live in Harlem.

### Woolley—Spear.

The wedding of Miss A. Daisy Spear, daughter of Mrs. Charles Spear, to Marshall Woolley took place last evening in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water performed the ceremony, and the bride was given away by her brother, Charles Spear. J. Gillespie was best man, and Miss Amy Scovil maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses A. B. Linch, Emily Mahr, Edith Stewart, and F. Silleck. The ushers were W. C. Spear, Bruce Faulkner, T. Woolley, and William Campbell. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 2,032 Fifth Avenue.

### Curran—Feely.

At the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in West Seventy-first Street, at noon yesterday, Miss Elizabeth Feely of this city was married to Michael Henry Curran, a merchant of Wilmington, N. C. Miss Lulu A. Feely, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Andrew Vennie was best man. There was a wedding breakfast at the Sherman Square Hotel.

### Wahlig—Foerster.

Dr. Herman G. Wahlig and Miss Marie Theresa Foerster were married last evening at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Francis Foerster, 926 Madison Avenue. A large reception was held after the ceremony from 8 until 10 o'clock.

## A COLLEGE CONCERT.

Georgetown University's Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs made their second New York appearance last evening in the large ballroom of the Astoria. There were about seventy men in the combined clubs, and their itinerary is Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, and Boston. Mr. George O'Connor, a member of the Glee Club, and who made a pronounced impression at the concert last year, accompanied the collegians.

The concert was given under the patronage of the following women: Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel, Mrs. Patrick Brady, Mrs. P. F. Collier, Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, Mrs. Edward Eyre, Mrs. Patrick Farrelly, Mrs. Edward H. Fassett, Mrs. William H. Gelshenen, Mrs. P. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, Mrs. S. A. Kiernan, Mrs. G. D. MacKay, Mrs. Elizabeth McCoglan, Mrs. J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Mrs. D. F. Minahan, and Mrs. Catharine Walsh. The concert was followed by informal dancing.

## DINNER OF N. Y. U. SOPHOMORES.

### Freshmen, as Usual, Interfered, but Were Successfully Repulsed.

The annual dinner of the sophomore class of New York University took place last evening at the Sturtevant House. The usual interference of the freshman classes came as the sophomores were leaving the university grounds early in the evening. A pitched battle resulted in the capture of four members of the sophomore class by the freshmen. Then another fight took place and the captured men were returned to their associates. The battle became so warm that the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station were called upon to interfere.

After the classes had been separated the sophomores proceeded to the hotel, singing college songs on the way. The dinner was an informal affair, the speakers being George D. Hadley, President of the class, and George W. Files, a member of the class, who gave the annual toast. At midnight the members of the class returned to the university.

## DISLIKED LIFE IN SMALL TOWN.

BLACK HAWK, Col., Feb. 7.—W. M. Allen, a carpenter, shot and killed his daughter Lula, aged sixteen years, in her bed to-day, then shot his wife twice and finally shot himself in the breast. The father and mother are both dying.

The cause assigned for the shooting is dissatisfaction expressed by Mrs. Allen because she was compelled to live in Black Hawk.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Edwin A. Lawson.

Edwin A. Lawson, who was formerly the New York Superintendent for Siegel, Cooper & Co., died yesterday at his home in Chicago from exhaustion following an operation. Mr. Lawson was a consumptive, and his health had been bad for some time. He was born in Chicago in 1862 and was manager for several publishing houses there until 1892, when he became manager of the stationery department of Siegel, Cooper & Co. Three years later he started out in the publishing business for himself, but became the New York Superintendent for Siegel, Cooper & Co. when they opened their place in this city. He was forced to leave this position on account of ill-health a little more than a year ago, and since then has been living in the West. He leaves a wife and two children.

### Mrs. Marguerite C. Ballou.

Mrs. Marguerite C. Ballou, the wife of George William Ballou of the banking firm of Ballou & Co., died yesterday at the family apartments in the Hotel Endicott. Mrs. Ballou was fifty years old. For the last three years she has been an invalid. She was identified with many charitable institutions and for years was a member of the Board of Managers of the Hahnemann Hospital. She was also interested in securing a home for working girls and had many pensioners on her personal list. Her husband and one daughter survive her.

### Mrs. J. Gillingham Fell.

Mrs. J. Gillingham Fell, who suffered a second stroke of paralysis on Sunday, died yesterday at her home, in Philadelphia. She was related and connected by marriage with the Drexel family, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, and with many other families of equal prominence in society. The late John R. Fell, Mrs. Van Rensselaer's first husband, was Mrs. Fell's son, and Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt is her granddaughter.

### Obituary Notes.

RUFUS A. GRIDER, a historian and artist, died suddenly at his home at Canajoharie, N. Y., yesterday of heart disease. He was Secretary of the Mohawk Valley Historical Society, and for many years a teacher of drawing and painting in the Canojoharie High School. He was a collector of Indian relics, having in his possession a collection of several hundred Revolutionary powder horns. Mr. Grider was born in Lititz, Penn., in 1817.

Mrs. MAGDALEN DE BEVOISE SCHENCK, widow of Henry Schenck, a merchant of this city, and a sister of Isaac C. De Bevoise of 751 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday in Rome, Italy. She was sixty

## FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

**Hanover National Bank**
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

**Colonial Trust Company**
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

**KOUNTZE BROTHERS,**
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 53 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

**G. Sidenberg & Kraus,**
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for cash or on margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

**Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.**
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,**
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

**P. J. Goodhart & Co.,**
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

## FINANCIAL.

A.— ESTABLISHED 1869.
**GRIGGS & CARLETON,**
Appraisers and Business Negotiators,
189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Refer to Banks throughout United States.)
We beg to offer to our clients and the non-speculative investment public
$150,000 PREFERRED 6% STOCK,
PAR VALUE $25,
of the
CARLISLE SILK MAN'FG CO.
OF CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA,
at 75% ($18.75 per share.)
The Capital Stock of the CARLISLE SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under laws of New Jersey, is $850,000, divided as follows: $225,000 PREFERRED CUMULATIVE 6% STOCK, $125,000 COMMON STOCK.
An annual amount is carried into the Sinking Fund to enable the extinguishment of the Preferred Stock in 1910.
The high standing in the trade of the **Carlisle Silk Manufacturing Company** in making Silk yarns and thread—a technical art which comparatively few concerns attain—created a demand for its products which has gradually reached a point far exceeding the capacity of its present mill supply in Carlisle. The Company is now compelled to build another mill. It is for this purpose only that the Company sells its Preferred Stock. The business is exceptionally safe. The Company carries no raw or manufactured yarns and thread of its own, but receives the raw silk from the weavers and makers of every article in existence into which silk enters, turns it into yarns or thread for so much per pound, and ships the finished product back to the owners. It is a hard cash business, with security always in hand. The business and mechanical heads of the Company stand in the front rank, and have their personal means entirely invested in the business. We have made a detailed personal investigation of their affairs, property, etc., etc., and feel thoroughly authorized in commending this Stock to all careful investors.
Full particulars furnished at our office or by mail on request.

**MORTON TRUST CO.**
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIÈRE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

New York, Feb. 6th, 1900.
We beg to announce that David Webster has this day increased the amount of special capital in our firm to $200,000.
SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, N. Y.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**Outside Securities a Specialty.**
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.


COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**Cooper & Company,**
52 Broadway.
New York, February 8th, 1900.
The firm of COOPER & COMPANY, composed of LEHMAN A. COOPER and FRANK K. HUNTER, general partners, and JAMES T. DRUMMOND and CHARLES R. DRUMMOND, special partners, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. LEHMAN A. COOPER will sign in liquidation at his office, 52 Broadway, New York City. COOPER & COMPANY.

52 Broadway.
New York, February 8th, 1900.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of
COOPER, CRAMP & BEADLESTON,
for the transaction of a general commission and brokerage business in stocks and bonds.
LEHMAN A. COOPER,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
WALTER S. CRAMP.
WILLIAM L. BEADLESTON.
HENRY P. HALL.


## FINANCIAL.

**Bankers' Trust Company**
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Louis V. Bright, | Wm. H. Hollister, |
| D. Crawford Clark, | Percival Knauth, |
| George Coppell, | Francis H. Leggett, |
| Bayard Dominick, | Almeric H. Paget, |
| John F. Dryden, | William G. Park, |
| Benjamin N. Duke, | Gilbert M. Plympton, |
| George W. Ely, | William Schall, jr., |
| Albert E. Goodhart, | John W. Simpson, |
| Edwin Gould, | Francis S. Smithers, |
| Edmund T. Halsey, | Ransom H. Thomas. |
| J. Walter Wood, jr. | |


MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.**
Ordinary General Meeting of the 13th March, 1900.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
In accordance with Article 58 of the Articles of Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 13th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.
The objects of the meeting are:
I. The reading of the report of the cashier of the bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1899.
II. Distribution of profits.
III. Report of the Board on the approval of the reforms in the statutes of the bank, by the Finance Department.
IV. The nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to the provisions of Articles 26 and 27 of the new statutes of the bank.
V. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid articles.
VI. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants, and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided for in Section 3, Article 63, of the statutes.
VII. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental according to Section 4, Article 62.
VIII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.
In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the Bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 12th March, instant; in New York, at the Agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and in London at the Agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad Street, up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.
Mexico. The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

**Gansevoort Bank.**
New York, January 9th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles E. Bigelow. | Andrew Icken. |
| Jabez R. Parsons. | Francis McMullkin. |
| George Hotchkiss. | Frank Frommel. |
| Jacob I. Housman. | Thomas J. Roberts. |
| Peter D. Strauch. | Edward Swann. |
| John L. Hamilton. | T. Albeus Adams. |

And as Inspectors of Election for ensuing year: Walter C. Deyo. G. T. Lawrence.
P. A. Gaynor.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. Charles E. Bigelow was elected President, and Mr. Peter D. Strauch, Vice President.
F. J. VAN ORDER, Cashier.

**Election Notice.**
**St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,**
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

**Election Notice.**
**The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,**
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF. Secretary.

**Havana Commercial Company.**
32 Broadway, February 1, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, March 5, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books close Friday, February 9, and reopen Tuesday, March 6.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.**
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 5th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 21st day of February, at 12 o'clock noon
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 10th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 22d instant.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Office of
**The United Company,**
13-21 Park Row, New York City.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of this Company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday at noon, February 13th, 1900.
Dated Jan. 27th, 1900.
Signed CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 8th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

**Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,**
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.
A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

New York, Jan. 25th, 1900.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock, and ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY will be paid by the undersigned on Feb. 10th, 1900, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock, of record on the books of the undersigned Feb. 1, 1900.
**The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,** Agent.

**Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).**
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

**Office of the Reading Company,**
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
**J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.**
**DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.**

## 187th Dividend.
**Bank of the Manhattan Company.**
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

**United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company.**
DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Directors of this company held Jan. 15, 1900, a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. was declared, payable upon the outstanding preferred stock on March 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Feb 9, at the office of Messrs. Thomas & Post, Transfer Agents, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will close Feb. 9 at 3 P. M. and be reopened on March 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
B. F. HAUGHTON, Secy. & Treas.

**Niles-Bement-Pond Company.**
136 Liberty Street.
New York City, February 6, 1900.
The Board of Directors of Niles-Bement-Pond Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable February 20, 1900. The Transfer Books will close at three o'clock P. M., February 10, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M., February 21, next.
C. L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

## SECURITIES AT AUCTION.
Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom yesterday:
75 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 148⅝.
75 shares National Citizens' Bank, 147¼.
400 shares National Citizens' Bank, 144 to 145½.
100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, 116.
20 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 217½.
40 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 167¼.
60 shares Atlantic Dock Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 87¼.
2 shares Central Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 2,115.
4 shares Great Northern Railway pf., $100 each, 160.
3 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 625.
18 shares Missouri Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 46¾.
4 shares Morris & Essex Railroad, $50 each, 191.
20 shares Morris & Essex Railroad, 191½.
4 shares Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway common, $100 each, 15.
5 shares Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway pf., $100 each, 51¼.
2 shares National Union Bank, New York, $100 each, 124½.
2 shares National Safe Deposit Company of New York, $100 each, 111.
1 share New Amsterdam Gas Company pf., $100 each, 47½.
2 shares New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company, guaranteed stock, $100 each, 131½.
27 shares North Star Mines Company, $10 each, $3.50 per share.
2 shares Twin City Rapid Transit Company common, $100 each, 62.
2 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,651.
$4,400 Sea Beach Railway Company consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due September, 1916, guaranteed by Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, 86.
16 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 187¾.
11 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 455.
8 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 173.
3 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 557.
30 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, $50 each, 177½.
6 shares Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Company, $50 each, 215½.
5 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, $100 each, 62.
9 shares Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad Company, $100 each, 15½.
$4,000 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company 7 per cent. consolidated, registered bonds, due July, 1900, 101⅝.
$3,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company third mortgage 7 per cent., registered bonds, due July, 1912, 129¾.
$1,000 New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due October, 1937, 107¾.
$2,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 5 per cent. registered debenture bonds, due September, 1904, 107¾.
$3,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 3½ per cent. bonds, (Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad collateral,) due February, 1998, 98.
60 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 130½.
55 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 135¼.
$10,000 American Lithographic Company 6 per cent. debenture gold bonds certificate, 29.
15 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 152.
7 shares North American Trust Company, 152.
100 shares North American Trust Company, 150.
20 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 390¾.
20 shares Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 200.
10 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 110.
9 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, 1,425.
$2,000 New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. registered bonds, due January, 1921, 125.
$50 New York Athletic Club second mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1910, 80.
100 shares Grammercy Sugar Company, $100 each, 21.
100 shares Grammercy Sugar Company, 21¼.
10 shares Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad preferred, $100 each, 107¼.
5 shares Merchants' Refrigerating Company, $100 each, 93½c.
29 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 230.
10 shares Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 310.
25 shares Williamsburg Trust Company, $100 each, 190.
$5,000 Erie Railroad Company 4 per cent. prior lien bonds, due January, 1996, 90¾.
$3,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company 4 per cent. adjustment bonds, due October, 1995, 82⅝.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Electric Light Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 92½.
$25,000 Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company 3½ per cent. bonds, 90.
20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets,) $50 each, 113.
4 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 199.
$3,000 Western Union Telegraph Company 7 per cent. building fund bonds, due May 1, 1902, 107.
$14,000 Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company first mortgage bonds, 20⅝.
80 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each, 195.
19 shares Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company preferred, and $57.15 do. scrip, State Trust Company certificates, 19.18.
55 shares Fair Haven and Westville Railroad Company of New Haven, Conn., $25 each, $39.75 per share.
12 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 272¾.

## STOCK BROKERS SUED FOR $7,320.
**Client Claims They Sold His Shares Without His Specific Order.**
George Saba of 25 Strong Place, Brooklyn, has brought an action against the firm of Zimmermann & Forshay, stock brokers, to recover $7,320.
Mr. Saba alleges that on April 1, 1899, the firm bought 408 shares of Great Northern preferred to his order. The shares steadily went down in value, and on Sept. 18 the firm sold them without his specific order. It is to recover the loss on these shares that he has brought the action.
He alleges that he at all times had a large credit with the firm, ample to cover all margins.

**The New York Life Must Pay $35,067.**
A verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $35,067 was rendered yesterday by a jury in the United States Circuit Court in the action of James Allison against the New York Life Insurance Company. The case grew out of the foreclosure by the insurance company on Oscar Hammerstein's Olympia. The plaintiff claimed that some of the interior fittings belonged to him and were not subject to the mortgage.

**Mayor to Give Hearing on Two Bills.**
The bill to relieve the teachers of Queens and Richmond by permitting the Board of Estimate to issue bonds to pay the salaries for that portion of 1899 for which they did not get their pay reached Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, and a hearing was set for Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. It is expected that a large number of teachers will attend. The bill for the extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art also arrived, and a hearing on it was set for 10:30 o'clock on Saturday.

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**Stocks irregular.**

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| Feb. 7 | 848,369 |
| To date this year | 13,721,603 |
| Corresponding date last year | 29,492,234 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Feb. 7 | $3,200,500 |
| To date this year | $63,342,500 |
| Corresponding date last year | $175,032,360 |

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 1 | Met. Street Railway | 6¼ |
| Am. Express | 3 | Met. W. S. El., Chi. | ½ |
| Am. Sugar Ref. | 2½ | Nat. Biscuit pf. | 3 |
| Anaconda Copper | 1½ | N. Y. Air Brake | 2½ |
| Chi., I. & L. pf. | ⅝ | Penn. Sub. R. | 1¾ |
| Chi. Term. Tr. pf. | 1 | Pullman Co. | 1 |
| Col. & H. C. & I. | ½ | Texas & Pacific | ½ |
| Den. & Rio Grande | ½ | Texas Pac. Land T. | ½ |
| Den. & R. G. pf. | ⅞ | Un. Bag & Paper | ½ |
| Des M. & Ft. D. | ½ | Union Pacific | ⅝ |
| Dul., S. S. & A. pf. | ⅝ | U. S. Rubber pf. | ⅞ |
| Erie Tel. & Tel. | 4½ | Wis. Cent. pf. | 1⅛ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Car. & Fdy. | ⅝ | Glucose Sugar | ⅞ |
| Am. C. & F. pf. | 1 | Great North. pf. | ⅜ |
| Am. Linseed | ½ | Illinois Central | ⅝ |
| Am. Linseed pf. | ⅝ | Int. Paper | ½ |
| Am. S. & Ref. | ⅞ | Int. Paper pf. | 1 |
| Am. Steel Hoop | 1 | Int. Silver | ½ |
| Am. S. H. pf. | 1¼ | Laclede Gas | 6¼ |
| Am. Steel & Wire | ½ | Louis. & Nash. | ½ |
| Am. S. & W. pf. | ⅝ | Minn. & St. L. | 1¼ |
| Am. S. Ref. pf. | ½ | National Biscuit | ⅝ |
| Am. Tin Plate | 1¼ | National Steel | 2⅜ |
| Am. Tobacco | 1⅝ | National Steel pf. | 1 |
| At., T. & S. F. pf. | ½ | N. J. Central | ¾ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 1⅝ | N. Y. Central | 1⅛ |
| B'klyn R. T. | 1½ | N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 2 |
| Chi., B. & Q. | ⅝ | Norfolk & Western | ⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. pf. | ⅞ | Pennsylvania | ½ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 1 | People's Gas, Chi. | ½ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 1½ | Pressed S. Car. | 1 |
| Consol. Gas | 1½ | Reading 1st pf. | 1½ |
| Cont. Tobacco | ⅝ | Reading 2d pf. | ½ |
| Cont. Tob. pf. | 1½ | Rep. Steel | ¾ |
| Del. & Hudson | 2 | Rep. Steel pf. | ½ |
| Federal Steel | 1 | Penn. Coal & Iron | ⅝ |
| Federal Steel pf. | 1 | Third Avenue | 1½ |
| General Electric | 1½ | | |

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B'klyn Un. El. 1st | 1⅝ | Ft. W. & R. G. 1st | 1½ |
| B'klyn W. & W. 5s | ⅞ | Nash., C. & St. L. con. | 2 |
| Cleve., L. & W. 1st | 1 | | |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s | 1 | W. N. Y. & P. gen. | 1¼ |
| Peo. & E. 1st inc. | 1 | W. N. Y. & P. inc. | 1 |
| Scioto V. & N. E. 4s | 1 | | |

## MARKET CONDITIONS.
The security market had to stand a severe test yesterday. Buoyancy attended activity to an extent recently unusual till a London bulletin came along in the afternoon reporting that Gen. Buller had met yet another disaster in South Africa. The whole market fell quickly and materially.
This record is in conflict with the optimistic declarations lately popular in Wall Street, to the effect that we have "cut loose" from Europe and will not be embarrassed in our markets, whatever may be the disturbance abroad. There has been recognition among cool-headed observers, of course, that this sort of confidence was born rather of enthusiasm than calm judgment. We never have been independent financially of Europe, and while the averment that we can be has a plenitude of pretty sound, it is just sound—nothing more.

***

Before the day was over yesterday the market had a sharp rally—almost sufficient to offset the break that the Boer victory news had caused. Many stocks had dropped from three to half a dozen points, and most of them recovered the largest part of their loss. In this exhibit was much suggestiveness.
Significant especially was the fact that though quotations were knocked down precipitately, there was slight sign of liquidation, so enforced, and this means that stocks are in strong hands.

***

What is in evidence, too, is the fact that the very strongest interests in Wall Street are acting in concert. Jealousies have disappeared—are settled or modified or, for good business reasons, no longer publicly displayed. Important financiers have gotten together; instead of fighting one another and misrepresenting one another, they are in common sense co-operation. Yesterday's market had much in it significant of this.

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The development of the market for the railway shares of merit of moderate market value is among the encouraging indications to which interests of most consequence pay attention. Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Northern Pacific, and Southern Pacific are suggestively strong on purchases for accounts that never reflect trifling.

## WESTERN UNION NEW BONDS.
It was officially announced yesterday that the Western Union Telegraph Company has practically concluded negotiations for the sale of $10,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds to a syndicate, the money to be used for extensions and improvements of the company's lines and facilities and for meeting maturing bonds. All the plans are expected to be completed in a day or two, until which time nothing other than the bare statement of the company's purpose is given out.
The company has $97,340,740 stock, on which a 5 per cent. dividend is paid. It was said on good authority that the new bonds would be floated at a little above par through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Of the company's outstanding bonds, $3,700,000 odd (including two issues, one of which bears 6 per cent. interest and the other 7 per cent. interest,) comes due this Spring. This amount will be refunded out of the new $10,000,000 issue, and the residue of the new issue will be used in part to pay for new copper wire, as an improvement to the company's equipment.
Less than 3,000 shares of the company's stock were traded in yesterday, with a net decline of ¼ point.

## METROPOLITAN'S BIG GAIN.
Metropolitan was, in point of the advance made, the most conspicuous stock on the list yesterday, though several other stocks were much more largely dealt in. On sales of scarcely more than 21,000 shares the stock advanced 6¼ points, and closed within ¼ of the highest point of the day. The announcement that President Vreeland had made a thorough inspection of the Third Avenue property gave fresh reason for reiteration of the report that eventually the two properties would be found under the same management. Nevertheless, while the announcement apparently helped Metropolitan, it had no helpful influence upon Third Avenue, which lost for the day 1½ points on sales of 10,000 shares.
Of the other local traction stocks, Manhattan advanced ¼, while Brooklyn Rapid Transit lost 1¼. It is said that the decline in the latter issue was due to selling by interests who had bought before the election of the new Directors, when the stock was around 68.

## UNION PACIFIC'S MOVEMENT.
Union Pacific common stock yesterday furnished the sensation for the market, no fewer than 120,000 shares being traded in at a net gain of 1⅝ points, the closing marking 50¾. The volume of the buying can best be shown by the mere statement that when the quotation was at 50 one well-known broker bid for 25,000 shares, while another broker is credited with having taken on over 15,000 shares of the stock during the day.
The trading was largely induced by the report that at their meeting to-day the Directors of the company will declare a dividend on the common stock, probably of 1½ per cent.
The movement was also helped by the report that at a conference of officials of Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company it was decided to close Ogden Gateway, returning to the conditions existing prior to 1892. This, it is said, gives Union Pacific control of the greater part of Northwest traffic.

**TOBACCO'S UPS AND DOWNS.**
The movement in American Tobacco yesterday was of a decidedly sensational nature, the quotation ranging all the way from 108⅜ to 102⅞, with the close at 105¼, a net loss for the day of 1¾ points. There was not much news to explain the movement, the sharp decline taking place when the general market broke, following upon the announcement of another British reverse. The bull pool operating in the stock has put out a number of more or less hopeful statements concerning the property, its earnings and its expectations, and the probability of an increased dividend at the next meeting.

**OFF DAY FOR STEEL STOCKS.**
Yesterday was an off day for the steel stocks, which in the last ten days have scored gains, some of them nothing short of phenomenal. There was not a stock in the group that did not show a decline as a result of the day's trading, the loss ranging from fractions to a point or more. Inasmuch as there was nothing but good news concerning any of the properties, the selling can be attributed only to profit taking.

**SUGAR GOES UP.**
On trading of over 88,000 shares Sugar Trust common stock yesterday advanced 2¼ points, with the close at 112⅛, as against 110 on the preceding day. Much of the buying was said to be short covering, and it was apparent from the movement of the stock that there was little support back of it. There were no new developments concerning the Sugar war.

**LONDON SELLING.**
Baltimore and Ohio's weakness yesterday was principally due to London selling of the issues—the only stocks to speak of that that market sold, being a moderate buyer of other shares. There was also some selling of Baltimore and Ohio by local interests who previously had been buyers.

**ST. PAUL CONTINUES ACTIVE.**
St. Paul reached the high figure of 125½ yesterday, but declined with the general market and on profit taking. The report that the company will increase its dividend at the next dividend meeting grows more persistent and has semi-official verification.

**INVESTMENT BUYING.**
The Wheeling and Lake Erie stocks, which all this week have shown pronounced strength and have been bought by strong interests, continued firm and active yesterday. It is said much of the buying at the present figures is for investment purposes, dividends being talked of shortly.

**THE EASE IN MONEY.**
The continuing ease in money—undoubtedly the chief cause contributing to the renewed speculation—was plainly evidenced yesterday when it was stated that a call loan of $50,000 had been made to a well-known broker at 2 per cent. During the day the highest rate asked for call money was 2½ per cent., with the bulk of the loans made at 2¼.

**HOW NORFOLK ISSUES FARED.**
Norfolk issues were again largely traded in yesterday, more than 21,000 shares of the common stock changing hands and about 8,500 of the preferred. The common declined fractionally, due to realizing, but the preferred, the dividend on which was declared a few days ago, advanced to 74⅞, with the close at 74⅛.

**NO ATTENTION TO EARNINGS.**
The little attention which quite often the market pays to news of an assuring and hopeful kind was evidenced yesterday by the course of Great Northern, the preferred stock of which scored a fractional decline in the face of earnings which showed an increase of approximately $34,000 for the month of January. From July 1 the total earnings have been $18,526,000, an increase over the same period a year ago of $1,710,600.

**ATCHISON'S DIVIDEND.**
Atchison stocks, which lately have been well bought, declined fractionally yesterday—probably because of disappointment in some quarters that at the meeting of the Directors of the company held during the day no action was taken to confirm reports of rumor-mongers that an increased dividend on the preferred would be declared. As a matter of fact, however, it is not improbable that an increase in the near future may be chronicled, as earnings are said to justify such action.

**ERIE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**
In connection with the recent increase of $5,000,000 in its capital stock, the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company announces that the underwriters have taken up 30,000 shares of the treasury stock at par, paying therefor $3,000,000, which, with the 20,000 shares already subscribed to at par by the stockholders and payable Feb. 14, will give the Erie Company $5,000,000 in cash with which to carry on their necessary extensions during the year, and entirely extinguish the floating debt of the company. The total issued capital of the Erie Company on Feb. 14 will be $10,000,000, full paid.

**IRON AND METAL TRADES.**
Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will to-day say:
"Our monthly blast furnace statistics, which we publish elsewhere, show an increase in the capacity working on February 1 over January 1 of 3,281 tons per week, the weekly product having reached 290,000 tons per week, exclusive of charcoal iron. It should be noted, however, that a good many stocks did not reach their best work in January owing to frequent stoppages. Stocks of coke and anthracite pig increased 19,000 tons during the month, which is surprisingly small considering the fact that melters of iron were closed down part of the time.
"The market on pig iron for foundry purposes is still halting somewhat. It must be understood, however, that this refers to the second half of the year, on which alone large consumers are figuring, being fairly well covered for the first half. When a dead-lock is spoken of it refers to this business for future delivery.
"In the Central West there has been some buying of bessemer pig by large steel makers, the purchases being forced by the fact that some of the furnaces controlled by them have not been working smoothly. This is a good illustration of how closely the majority are working.
"There has been a good demand lately for basic pig, and there has been a very significant transaction, a lot of 5,000 tons having been sold for export by an Eastern furnace. Advices from Europe indicate that the scarcity of raw material continues in an aggravated form, so that relief will be sought on this side whenever any favorable opportunity presents itself.

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"In steel billets there have been no recent transactions of importance, although it is intimated that some large purchases have been made during the past two months for pipe purposes, an important sale having been made this week.
"The steel rail manufacturers are in conference with reference to the situation created by the appearance in the field of a new contributor to the market.
"In the Eastern markets several lots of steel rails have appeared from second hands. They aggregate a little more than 30,000 tons, and are offered under the market. They are rails contracted for last year for new enterprises which have not been carried through. In one case they were purchased at $18, so that there is very handsome profit in them, even taking into account the concession which must be made because they are of a certain weight and section.
"In finished iron and steel the movement is good but not heavy. Chicago reports that the dead-lock in steel bars has been broken there and that some large lots have been placed.
"The campaign between the consolidation and the outside makers of cast-iron pipe continues. Lately an Eastern shop has taken work in Ohio.
"Tin has scored a further heavy advance in London. In copper the reports that a consumers' pool had taken a large block of Calumet and Hecla copper is denied. The export sales are reported heavy. Spelter is firmer

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

As a result of the recently renewed interest in the market for outside securities trading in that market yesterday was very active and prices were much advanced. From the opening of the week transactions showed notable increases over recent averages, but neither on Monday nor Tuesday was the trading as active or as broad as it was yesterday. Strength that earlier was confined to the industrial and copper stocks extended to the rest of the market and practically in every quarter large net gains were recorded. In the electric stocks and the gas stocks, as well as among the industrial issues, were several showing net gains of 1 point or more, and in the most prominent cases the day's net gains amounted to as much as 3 or more points. Most prominent among the factors influencing the course of prices, especially in the industrial stocks, is the approach of the time for declaration of the first dividends on common stocks. It is expected that several common stocks will soon be put among the dividend paying issues, and the fulfillment of these expectations will naturally lead to a much better market for many of these stocks. Some few stocks showed weakness and ended the day with net losses, but these were of relatively little importance compared with the large number of securities which advanced substantially.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was the most prominent issue at the opening. First sales were made substantially above the previous day's closing, and on large transactions the stock advanced sharply to 94¼. A reaction followed the early advance, but the price fell off only fractionally, and very soon recovered. During the afternoon 95 was reached, where 100 shares changed hands. Receding a point it ended the day at 94 bid, a net gain of 3¼ points. Trading in the stock was in large amount, and, though it followed a somewhat irregular course, the stock offered was well taken, and feeling generally in regard to the stock was bullish. It is believed that negotiations that have been carried on for some time past with some opposing interests are about to result favorably, and that this will serve to better the position of the Amalgamated Copper Company. Insiders are credited with being large buyers of the stock, and this is taken to mean that favorable developments are near at hand. Amalgamated's strength was reflected in most of the other copper stocks, and in several of these substantial net gains were recorded.

NATIONAL TUBE common was prominent among the industrial stocks by reason of an advance of over 3 points. It sold up to 50 and closed at 49⅞ bid, against 46⅜ bid on the previous day. Transactions in the stock were in fairly large amount and the demand was broad. A smaller net gain was made in the preferred stock, which closed at 92½ bid, against 91¾ bid on Tuesday.

CAST IRON PIPE preferred sold up to 48 and closed at 47¼ bid, a net gain of 3¾ points. It is felt that the recently prevailing price in this issue was very low for a stock that has already become a dividend-paying issue and which is paying 7 per cent., and this has led to a large buying of the stock.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was one of the other industrial stocks that enjoyed a large net gain. It sold up to 27 and closed at 24½ bid, a net gain of 3 points. Trading was fairly active, but in proportion with the advance in price the transactions were smaller than those in several other issues. An advance of about three-quarters of a point occurred in the common stock, but it later lost most of this and closed at 7 bid, against 6⅞ bid on Tuesday.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG AND GULF new securities were traded in for the first time. Several hundred shares of the preferred stock were sold at 43, and it ended the day at 42 bid. A small amount of the bonds changed hands at 69½, and the market in those at the close was 68½ bid, offered at 69½. There was no trading in the common stock.

HUDSON COUNTY GAS.—Among the large transactions reported yesterday were sales of two lots of Hudson County Gas 5s. One lot was of $175,000 of the bonds and the other of $300,000; they were both purchased by W. E. R. Smith. It could not be learned at what figure the transactions were made. The bonds were offered at 103 and interest and 102 was bid.

BAY STATE GAS was notably weak. It sold down to 1⅜ after selling as high at 2¼ early in the day, and closed at 1⅝ bid, a net loss of three-eighths of a point.

STANDARD OIL sold at 546, record price for the stock, and then reacted about 10 points. It closed at 536 bid, against 545 bid at the close on Tuesday.

Closing quotations were as follows:

### ACTIVE SECURITIES.

#### Gas Companies.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Bay State Gas | 1⅜ | ... |
| New Amsterdam | 26 | 20½ |
| New Amsterdam pf. | 47¼ | 48½ |
| New Amsterdam 5s, with interest. | 97 | 98½ |

#### Industrials.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Agricultural Chemical | 28 | 30 |
| American Agricultural Chemical pf. | 76 | 78 |
| American Bicycle | 17 | 20 |
| American Bicycle pf. | 49 | 51 |
| American Bicycle bonds | 90 | 92½ |
| American Chicle | 51 | 55 |
| American Chicle pf. | 85 | 93 |
| American Woolen | 25¼ | 26 |
| American Woolen pf. | 81½ | 82½ |
| Cast-Iron Pipe | 47 | 48 |
| Cast-Iron Pipe pf. | 3¼ | ... |
| Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip. | 14¼ | 16 |
| Distilling Company of America | 7 | 7¼ |
| Distilling Company of America pf. | 24½ | 25½ |
| Empire Steel | 18 | ... |
| Empire Steel pf. | 56 | 58 |
| Electric Axle Light & Power | 3½ | 4¼ |
| Electric Boat | 17 | 19 |
| Electric Boat pf. | 38 | 40 |
| Havana Commercial | 19 | 20½ |
| Havana Commercial pf. | 59¼ | 61 |
| International Pump | 18½ | 19¼ |
| International Pump pf. | 65 | 66 |
| Nat. Enameling & Stamp | 31⅝ | 32½ |
| Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf. | 88½ | 90 |
| National Gramophone | 47 | 53 |
| National Salt | 45½ | 46½ |
| National Salt pf. | 77 | 79 |
| National Tube | 49⅞ | 50 |
| National Tube pf. | 92½ | 93 |
| Otis Elevator | 25 | 27 |
| Royal Baking Powder pf. | 87 | 89 |
| Rubber Goods Mfg. | 93 | 94½ |
| Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. | 30¼ | 31 |
| Sloss-Sheffield | 82 | 83 |
| Sloss-Sheffield pf. | 31 | 31½ |
| Standard Oil of New Jersey | 71 | 73 |
| U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar | 536 | 540 |
| | ½ | ⅝ |

#### Miscellaneous.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amalgamated Copper | 94 | 94⅜ |
| American Air Power | 46 | 47 |
| Arizona Lead | 40 | 47 |
| Asphalt Company of America | 11¾ | 12 |
| British Columbia Copper | 13 | 14 |
| California Copper | 1 | 1 |
| Central Fireworks | 4½ | 5 |
| Central Fireworks pf. | 11 | 14 |
| Chicago & Alton sub. | 57 | 60 |
| Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) | 106¼ | 107 |
| Electric Vehicle | 93 | 96 |
| Electric Vehicle pf. | 48 | 52 |
| *Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid. | 70 | 100 |
| Flemington Coal & Coke | 1½ | 1¼ |
| General Carriage | 20 | 22½ |
| Illinois Transportation | 6 | 6½ |
| Kansas City, P. & G. pf. | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| Kansas City, P. & G. 8s, (new) | 42 | 43½ |
| *Markeen Copper | 68½ | 69½ |
| Mexican 5s | 5 | 7 |
| New York Transportation | 98½ | 99½ |
| New England Transportation | 10 | 10½ |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie | 6 | 6½ |
| Pittsburg Coal | 20⅝ | 21¼ |
| Pittsburg Coal pf. | 24 | ... |
| St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div. | 83 | 83¾ |
| St. Louis common | 121 | 124 |
| St. Louis pf. | 85 | ... |
| St. Louis bonds | 80 | ... |
| Retsof | 64½ | 65 |
| Retsof bonds | 26 | 32 |
| Storage Power | 80 | 84 |
| Superior & Boston Copper | ... | 15¼ |
| Tennessee Copper | ⅛ | 3-16 |
| Trust Company of America | 16 | 17 |
| Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke | 190 | 195 |
| Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds | 26 | 27½ |

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

### LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

#### Street Railways.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 230 | 240 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 103 | 104 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 109½ | 111½ |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 117 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 104 | 105 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 235 | 237 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 100 | 102 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 196 | ... |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 106½ | 107½ |
| Columbus Railway pf. | 20 | 24 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. | 86 | 90 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. 5s | 58 | 60 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 106 | 108 |
| Kings County Elevated 4s, (new) | 88 | 100 |
| 42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 84 | 85 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 60 | 65 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 115 | 117 |
| Nassau Electric 4s | 90 | 90 |
| Nassau Electric 5s | 87 | 90 |
| New Orleans Traction | 108 | 112 |
| New Orleans Traction pf. | 26½ | 27¼ |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 99 | 102 |
| North Jersey Street Railway 4s | 190 | 205 |
| North Jersey Street Railway | 86 | 89 |
| Orange & Passaic Valley bonds | 28¼ | 29½ |
| Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 103 | 104 |
| Second Avenue Railroad consols | 117 | 118 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad | 115½ | 117 |
| Syracuse Rapid Transit | 206 | 210 |
| Syracuse Rapid Transit pf. | 13 | 16 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s | 25 | 35 |
| Union Railway stock | 115 | 117 |
| United Traction, Providence | 190 | 200 |
| United Traction bonds | 110 | 111 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 113¾ | 114½ |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 25 | 27 |
| | 103 | 105 |

#### Gas Companies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 5 | 8 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest | 72 | 75 |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 103 | 103½ |
| Consolidated Gas of Newark | ... | 55 |
| Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds | ... | 108 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 21¾ | 23½ |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 87½ | 89½ |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 102 | 105 |
| Denver Gas | 79 | 80 |
| Denver Gas 5s | 39 | 40 |
| Essex & Hudson Gas | 76 | 79 |
| Fort Wayne Gas | 35 | 40 |
| Fort Wayne Gas 6s | 58 | 65 |
| Indianapolis Gas | 60 | 64 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | 100 | 105 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. | 101 | 103 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | 40 | 45 |
| Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas | 60 | 65 |
| Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s | 60 | 65 |
| Mutual Gas of New York | 275 | 300 |
| New England Gas & Coke | 81 | 83 |
| New England Gas & Coke bonds | 18 | 20 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 70¼ | 71 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con | 108 | 112 |
| N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con | 106 | 109 |
| North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. | 102½ | 103¼ |
| North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds | 58 | 58 |
| Ohio & Indiana | 100 | 103 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 38 | 45 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 60 | 65 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 40 | 46 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 98 | 98 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 50 | 55 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 86 | 89 |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf. | 115 | 125 |
| Standard Gas 1st | 140 | 150 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 115 | 117 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds | 85 | 90 |
| Western Gas | 97 | 100 |
| Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest | 102 | 105 |

#### Ferry Companies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn Ferry | ... | ... |
| Brooklyn Ferry 5s | 23 | 26 |
| Hoboken Ferry, (new) | 80 | 90 |
| Hoboken Ferry con. 5s | 67 | 69 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 93¼ | 94 |
| Union Ferry | 108 | 110 |
| Union Ferry bonds | 37 | 39 |
| | 99 | 100½ |

#### Industrials.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Typefounders' | 51 | 53 |
| Barney & Smith | 10 | 18½ |
| Barney & Smith pf. | 9 | 15 |
| Barney & Smith bonds | 90 | 105 |
| Consolidated Rubber Tire | 103 | 106 |
| Consolidated Rubber Tire pf. | 9 | 10 |
| Cramps' Shipyard | 42½ | 48 |
| General Chemical | 79 | 81 |
| General Chemical pf. | 59 | ... |
| Hudson River Telephone | 97 | 100 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 117 | 118 |
| Standard Coupler | ... | 108 |
| Trenton Potteries | 37 | 40 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | 6 | 10 |
| Union Typewriter | 48 | ... |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 28 | 30 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 110¼ | 112½ |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 120 | 123 |
| | 106 | 108 |

#### Miscellaneous.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 47 | 50 |
| Central & South American Tel. | 105 | 105½ |
| Iron Steamboat | ... | 2 |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | 47 | 55 |

## BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Some 15,000 shares of mining stocks changed hands in the first half of the day, which was a pretty good showing, exceeding the total of dealings for any previous whole day in the last three months. Baltic rose ½ to 21½; Bingham, ⅝ to 11⅞; British Columbia, 1¼, to 10⅞; Calumet and Hecla, 5, to 755; Cochiti, ¼, to 13; Copper Range, 1, to 27; Elm River, ⅜, to 6⅝; Massachusetts, ⅝, to 6¾; Michigan, ½, to 6¾; Mohawk, ⅜, to 14⅝, later 14; Old Colony, ¼, to 4½; Parrot, ⅜, to 46¼, later 45⅝; Osceola, 3, to 78; Santa Fé, ⅞, to 7; United States, 1⅝, to 9; Utah, 2, to 33, later 31½; Old Dominion, 2¼, to 21¼, later, 20⅜. Centennial-Eureka eased ½, to 24½, and Isle Royale rose 2, to 28½. Tamarack, at 190, and Quincy, at 145, were unchanged. In the afternoon there was an easier tendency, natural after so sharp a rise, Butte I. to 283; Arcadian, ½, to 21, and Centennial, ¾, to 19¾. American Zinc was up 1, to 17.

The general market was by no means quiet. Erie Telephone advanced 4⅝, to 109⅝. Trading was active in Union Pacific and in Sugar; also in Federal Steel and the bond department. Mexican Central 4s were up 1, at 75. Agricultural Chemical rose 2¼ more, to 33½. Boston Elevated lost 1, to 100.

At the Clearing House to-day 4 per cent. was the quoted rate, and New York funds sold at 5c discount.

Closing bid and asked:

#### Mining Stocks.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adventure | 5 | 5½ | Old Colony | 4¼ | 4½ |
| Allouez | 3 | 3½ | Old Domin | 21 | 21¾ |
| Arcadian | 21 | 22 | Osceola | 76 | 77 |
| Arnold | 6 | 6½ | Parrot | 45 | 46 |
| Ash Bed | .50 | 1½ | Pioneer | 1¾ | 2½ |
| Atlantic | 24 | 25 | Quincy | 142 | 145 |
| Baltic | 21 | 22 | Rhode Island | 4¼ | 4¾ |
| B. & C. C. | .20 | .35 | Santa Fé | 6⅞ | 7 |
| Bost. & M. | 282 | 284 | Santa Ysabel | 2⅜ | 3 |
| Butte & B. | 65 | 66 | Shoe | 30½ | 31 |
| Cal. & Hec. | 750 | 755 | Tamarack | 190 | 195 |
| Centennial | 20¼ | 20⅝ | Utah Cons. | 31¼ | 31¾ |
| Franklin | 15¼ | 15⅝ | Washington | 1⅛ | 1⅜ |
| Humboldt | 1 | ... | White Knob | 12 | 16 |
| Isle Royale | 28 | 29 | Winona | 3½ | 4 |
| Mohawk | 14⅝ | 15 | Wolverine | 42¼ | 42½ |

#### Railroad Stocks.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bost. & Alb. | 244 | 245 | Cent. M. pf. | 64 | 66 |
| Bost. & Low. | 242 | ... | Fitchburg pf. | 124½ | 125 |
| Bost. & Me. | 198 | 198½ | N. Y. & N. E. 6s | 110¾ | 111½ |
| Bost. & Pr. | ... | 300 | N. Y. & N. E. 7s | 115 | ... |
| Bost. Elev. | ... | 100 | West End | 92¾ | 93 |
| Bost. G. 5s | 80 | ... | | | |
| Cent. Mass. | 13 | 14 | | | |

#### Miscellaneous Stocks.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. B. Tel. | 344 | 346 | N. Eng. T. | 135 | 140 |
| Chi. S. Yds. | 137 | 139 | U. S. Oil | 19½ | 20½ |
| Dom. Coal | 43 | 44 | Westinghouse Electric | 44 | 44½ |
| Dom. C. pf. | 116 | ... | Westinghouse Elect. pf. | 61 | ... |
| Erie Tel. | 108 | 109 | | | |
| Mex. Tel. | 2⅜ | 3 | | | |

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Business continues brisk and industrials are active. Linseed common opened to-day at 15⅞, sold to 16, dropped a point, and closed at 15¼. The preferred started at 59¼ and fell under steady selling to 58¼, closing at 58¾. Biscuit advanced to 40¼ from 40 at the start, but declined to 38¾, and closed at 39¼. The preferred advanced ½ point from 95 and closed at 95¼. Metropolitan Elevated preferred opened at 78, lost a point, advanced to 78½, and closed at 77¾. Match on the annual report advanced from 125 to 126½, and closed at 126. Tin Plate opened at 36, advanced ¼, sold off to 35⅝, dropped again to 35, and closed at 35¼. Steel common opened at 52, but declined to 40¼; there was another advance to 50¾ and a close at 50½.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,392 | Linseed | 16 | 15 | 15½ |
| 3,295 | Linseed pfd | 59¼ | 58¼ | 58¾ |
| 40 | Radiator | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 5 | C. & C. Canal & Dock | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 1,890 | American Tin Plate | 36½ | 35 | 35¼ |
| 50 | American Tin Plate pfd. | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 225 | Diamond Match | 126½ | 125 | 126 |
| 25 | Lake Street Elevated | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 921 | Metropolitan Elev pf. | 78⅞ | 77 | 77¾ |
| 5,470 | National Biscuit pf. | 40¼ | 38⅝ | 39¼ |
| 270 | National Biscuit pfd. | 95½ | 95 | 95¼ |
| 1,576 | National Steel | 52 | 49¼ | 50¼ |
| 15 | North Chicago | 228 | 228 | 228 |
| 55 | Union Elevated | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 20 | Streets W. S. C. Line | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 33 | South Side Elevated | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 37 | Cent. Union Telephone | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| 118 | West Chicago | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—When the downward movement became pronounced in Wall Street prices here began to yield, though the only loss of note was a drop of 1⅜ in Marsden, and even that fall was for independent reasons too well known to need recital. A prominent exception to the general trend was seen in Electric Company of America. That stock rose steadily all day, touching 14 during the afternoon against 12⅝ last night.

Among the specialties there was more irregularity than actual heaviness. Philadelphia Electric reacted ½ from the highest price, but later the decline brought in sufficient orders to wipe out half of the early recession. American Asphalt fell fractionally, and Tidewater Steel went back to 16. In the railroad department both Reading and Pennsylvania went with the tide. Inactive issues ignored the sagging temper. Philadelphia and Erie rose to 24. Pennsylvania Vehicle struggled up ½ to 3½. The steel and iron stocks were firm. The Street had a story that a dividend of at least $1 per share would be declared on Philadelphia and Erie next Friday.

Closing bid and asked:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cambria | 21½ | 21¾ | Phila. Trac. | 98 | 98½ |
| Choctaw | 33 | 34 | Union Trac. | 39½ | 39⅝ |
| Con. Tr., P. | 28½ | 28⅝ | U. Gas & Im. | 153¾ | 154 |
| El. Co. of A. | 13⅝ | 14 | Welsbach Lt. | 42 | 45 |
| Lehigh Val. | 25 | 25½ | W. N.Y. & P. | 6⅞ | 7 |
| Marsden | 15 | 16 | | | |

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Niles-Bement-Pond Company, organized last August, and which controls the heavy machine tool trade of the United States, met in Jersey City yesterday and re-elected the Board of Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the board the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its preferred stock was declared, payable Feb. 20. Transfer books close Feb. 10 and reopen Feb. 21.

### Diamond Match Company Profits.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—At a meeting here today of the stockholders of the Diamond Match Company a 2½ per cent. quarterly dividend was declared, payable March 12. The financial statement presented by President Barber for the year ending Dec. 30, 1899, shows a net profit of $1,513,707, or about 10 per cent. on the capital stock.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1900.

| Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16⅜ | 17 | 2,550 | Am. Car & Found. Co. | 18 | 18 | 16⅝ | 17 | – ¾ |
| 65¼ | 65½ | 1,225 | Am. C. & F. Co. pf. | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | 64 | 65 | – ¼ |
| 34¾ | 35 | 775 | American Cotton Oil | 35 | 35⅜ | 35 | 35 | –1 |
| 93 | 94½ | 100 | Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | ..... |
| 25 | 30 | 18 | American District Tel. | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | +1 |
| 147½ | 150 | 170 | American Express | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | +3 |
| 43¾ | 43⅝ | 2,044 | American Ice Co. | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43 | 43⅞ | ..... |
| 15½ | 15⅝ | 935 | American Linseed Co. | 16 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | – ⅛ |
| 58¼ | 59 | 1,180 | Am. Linseed Co. pf. | 59⅝ | 59⅝ | 58 | 58⅛ | – ½ |
| 6¼ | 7 | 800 | American Malting Co. | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6 | 6½ | – ¾ |
| 27 | 28 | 3,800 | Am. Malting Co. pf. | 28 | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | – ⅛ |
| 25 | 42 | 200 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. | 43¼ | 43⅝ | 41½ | 42⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 91¼ | 91⅞ | 1,401 | Am. S. & R. Co. pf. | 91⅞ | 92 | 90½ | 91⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | 100 | 4 | Am. Spirits Mfg. Co. | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | – ⅛ |
| 48¼ | 48¾ | 12,280 | Am. Spirits Mfg. Co. pf. | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | – ⅛ |
| 84¾ | 85 | 1,690 | Am. Steel Hoop Co. | 85 | 85 | 84½ | 84½ | –1 |
| 57⅞ | 58 | 13,525 | Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf. | 86 | 86 | 84¾ | 84¾ | –1¼ |
| 94¼ | 94½ | 1,260 | Am. Steel & Wire | 58⅞ | 58⅞ | 57½ | 58 | – ⅛ |
| 112 | 112¼ | 85,370 | Am. Steel & Wire pf. | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¼ | 94¼ | – ⅛ |
| 112 | 114 | 110 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. | 110 | 112⅞ | 109¼ | 112⅛ | +2⅛ |
| 95 | 98 | 35 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | – ½ |
| 35¼ | 35½ | 2,235 | Am. Tel. & Cable Co. | 97¼ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | ..... |
| 105½ | 106¼ | 49,040 | American Tin Plate | 36⅝ | 36⅞ | 35 | 35 | –1¼ |
| 45½ | 45⅞ | 3,255 | American Tobacco | 107½ | 108⅝ | 102⅞ | 105¼ | – ⅛ |
| 23½ | 23⅝ | 5,400 | Anaconda Cop. M. Co. | 45¾ | 45⅞ | 44¾ | 45⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 63⅜ | 63⅝ | 33,230 | At., T. & S. F. | 21½ | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21¼ | – ⅛ |
| 62½ | 62⅝ | 23,740 | At., T. & S. F. pf. | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 63¾ | 64 | – ⅛ |
| 77 | 77⅜ | 9,035 | Baltimore & Ohio | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | 60⅝ | 62½ | – ⅛ |
| 74⅞ | 75 | 40,407 | Baltimore & Ohio pf. | 77⅜ | 77½ | 75¾ | 77 | – ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 14 | 100 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 76 | 76½ | 75¾ | 75 | – ⅛ |
| 49 | 49¾ | 200 | Brunswick City | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | – ½ |
| 29⅜ | 29⅝ | 4,420 | Canada Southern | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | – ⅛ |
| 125⅞ | 126⅛ | 16,446 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 50⅜ | 50⅝ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | – ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 14½ | 1,400 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 30⅜ | 30⅝ | 29¼ | 29¼ | – ⅛ |
| 77½ | 77⅝ | 100 | Chicago Great West. | 126⅝ | 127 | 125¼ | 126 | – ⅛ |
| 40¾ | 40¾ | 700 | Chi. Gr. West. pf. | 14½ | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | – ⅛ |
| 50 | 50 | 700 | Chi. Gr. West. pf. B. | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | – ⅛ |
| 18,915 | 19⅛ | 260 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf. | 41 | 41¼ | 41 | 41¼ | ..... |
| 172¼ | 172½ | 200 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. | 49¾ | 49⅞ | 49¾ | 49⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 164 | 165 | 210 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 125¼ | 125¼ | 123¾ | 124⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 201 | 203 | 100 | Chicago & Northw. | 172 | 172½ | 172 | 172¼ | + ⅞ |
| 109¾ | 109¾ | 9,820 | Chi. & Northw. pf. | 163⅝ | 163⅝ | 163 | 163 | + ⅞ |
| 39 | 48 | 4,000 | Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 198⅝ | 198⅝ | 198⅜ | 198⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 62¾ | 62¾ | 1,310 | Chi. Term. Trans. pf. | 110⅞ | 111⅞ | 108¼ | 109⅝ | –1 |
| 106 | 109 | 10 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 37 | 39 | 37 | 38 | +1 |
| 20¾ | 21 | 250 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 63¼ | 63¼ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | – ¼ |
| 50 | 55 | 110 | Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | ..... |
| 46¾ | 47 | 5,250 | Cleve., Lor. & W. pf. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ..... |
| 24 | 24½ | 700 | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | ..... |
| 5⅞ | 5¾ | 400 | Colorado Midland pf. | 47½ | 48 | 46 | 46⅝ | ..... |
| 43½ | 44 | 815 | Colorado Southern | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24½ | –1⅛ |
| 15 | 15½ | 25 | Col. Southern 1st pf. | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 18 | 300 | Col. Southern 2d pf. | 44½ | 44½ | 44 | 44 | ..... |
| 19¼ | 19⅛ | 350 | Col. & H. C. & I. | 15 | ... | 14¾ | 14¾ | ..... |
| 39⅜ | 39⅝ | 1,118 | Consolidated Gas | 17⅜ | 18¼ | 17½ | 17⅝ | –1 |
| 39⅜ | 39⅝ | 350 | Continental Tobac. Co. | 193 | 193 | 190⅝ | 190⅝ | –1½ |
| 102 | 102½ | 2,400 | Continental Tob. Co. pf | 35¼ | 35¼ | 34 | 34½ | – ⅞ |
| 63 | 63 | 600 | Delaware & Hudson | 86¼ | 86¼ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | – ⅞ |
| 112⅜ | 113 | 1,200 | Denver & R. G. | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | –1⅛ |
| 24½ | 25 | 330 | Denver & R. G. pf. | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20 | 20 | –2 |
| 69 | 69½ | 1,550 | D. M. & Ft. Dodge | 72½ | 73½ | 72½ | 72½ | + ½ |
| 10 | 10 | 20,830 | Dul., S. S. & At. | 16 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ | + ⅛ |
| 12½ | 12⅝ | 4,070 | Dul., S. S. & At. pf. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ..... |
| 57⅛ | 57¾ | 7,400 | Erie | 13½ | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | – ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 9 | 325 | Erie 1st pf. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | – ⅛ |
| 99¼ | 99¼ | 8,610 | Erie 2d pf. | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | – ⅛ |
| 16⅜ | 16⅞ | 6,400 | Evans. & T. H. | 49¾ | 49¾ | 48⅝ | 48½ | –1 |
| 13 | 14 | 300 | Federal Steel | 88 | 88 | 84¾ | 84¾ | –1¼ |
| 105 | 105½ | 12,025 | Federal Steel pf. | 58⅞ | 58⅞ | 57½ | 58 | – ⅛ |
| 138¾ | 139 | 9,065 | Gen. Electric | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¼ | 94¼ | – ⅛ |
| 24 | 25 | 1,050 | Glucose Sugar Ref. | 113¾ | 113¾ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | – ⅝ |
| 50⅝ | 50⅝ | 126,050 | Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. | 25 | ... | 24½ | 24½ | – ⅝ |
| 77⅛ | 77½ | 8,305 | Gold & Stock | 70½ | 70½ | 69½ | 69½ | – ½ |
| 17 | 17⅛ | 15,762 | Great Nor. pf., rights. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | – ½ |
| 76⅜ | 76⅝ | 1,470 | Hocking Valley | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | – ⅛ |
| 102 | 103 | 100 | Hocking Valley pf. | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | – ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 21⅜ | 750 | Illinois Central | 13½ | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | – ⅛ |
| 87⅜ | 87⅝ | 1,345 | International Paper | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | – ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 6,595 | International Paper pf. | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | ..... |
| 53½ | 54 | 730 | International Silver | 78 | 78 | 73 | 73¾ | –1¼ |
| 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 3,520 | Iowa Central | 9 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | ..... |
| 19⅝ | 20 | 2,742 | Iowa Central pf. | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | – ⅛ |
| 52⅝ | 53½ | 3,145 | Iowa Cra Central pf. | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | – ⅛ |
| Sales..... | | 848,369 | Kanawha & Michigan. | 13½ | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | – ⅛ |
| | | | K. C., P. & G., t. r. | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | – ⅛ |
| | | | Knickerbocker Ice | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | ..... |
| | | | Laclede Gas | 78 | 78 | 73 | 73¾ | –1 |
| | | | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | ..... |
| | | | Louisville & Nashville. | 82⅝ | 82½ | 80⅞ | 81¼ | – ⅛ |
| | | | Manhattan El | 98⅜ | 98⅝ | 97½ | 98⅛ | – ⅛ |
| | | | Met. Street Railway | 173½ | 176½ | 172½ | 175½ | + ⅛ |
| | | | Met. S. El., Chi. | 27 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | ..... |
| | | | Mexican Central | 12¼ | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | – ⅛ |
| | | | Mexican National ctfs. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| | | | Minn. & St. Louis | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | – ⅛ |
| | | | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf. | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | – ⅛ |
| | | | Missouri Pacific | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 47 | 47⅛ | – ⅛ |
| | | | Mobile & Ohio | 43 | 43 | 42½ | 42½ | – ⅛ |
| | | | National Biscuit Co. | 40¼ | 40¼ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | – ⅛ |
| | | | National Biscuit Co. pf. | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | – ⅛ |
| | | | National Lead Co. | 26½ | 28⅝ | 26¼ | 28 | + ⅛ |
| | | | National Lead Co. pf. | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | ..... |
| | | | National Steel Co. | 52 | 52¼ | 48¼ | 49½ | – ⅝ |
| | | | Nat. Steel Co. pf. | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | ..... |
| | | | New Jersey Central | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | – ⅛ |
| | | | New York Air Brake | 134½ | 134½ | 134¼ | 134¼ | – ⅝ |
| | | | New York Central | 136½ | 136½ | 134⅝ | 134⅝ | +2⅛ |
| | | | N. Y., C. & St. L. | 13½ | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13½ | –1⅛ |
| | | | N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | ..... |
| | | | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | –2 |
| | | | N. Y. Ont. & West. | 25 | 25¼ | 24¾ | 24¾ | – ⅛ |
| | | | Norfolk & Western | 29¼ | 29½ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | – ⅛ |
| | | | Norfolk & West. pf. | 74 | 74⅝ | 74 | 74⅛ | – ⅛ |
| | | | North American | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | – ⅛ |
| | | | Northern Pacific | 54 | 54⅝ | 54 | 54⅜ | – ⅛ |
| | | | Nor. Pacific pf., ex div. | 76 | 75 | 

# BRYAN AT CARNEGIE HALL

## Attraction at Winfield Scott Hancock Post Entertainment.

### Free Silver Champion Discusses "Pending Problems," but Omits All Partisan References.

William Jennings Bryan spoke last night in Carnegie Hall at what was termed a "patriotic demonstration," given under the auspices and for the relief fund of Winfield Scott Hancock Post, No. 259, G. A. R. Mr. Bryan's subject was "Pending Problems," and while the topics he discussed were political, the partisan feature was eliminated as far as possible. As a result the audience, which numbered about 900 persons, found plenty of opportunities for showing its approbation of the speaker's eloquence or of the principles which he enunciated.

In the audience there were few politicians of even local prominence. John C. Sheehan, who was leader of Tammany Hall while Mr. Bryan was a Presidential candidate, took a seat on the stage early in the evening, and one of the first to arrive in the main part of the hall was ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City. One of his neighbors was Henry A. McDonald, who was for a time a candidate for Governor in 1898, and another was School Commissioner Vernon M. Davis. Just before Mr. Bryan's arrival Corporation Counsel Whalen walked upon the stage, and a few minutes later John W. Keller, President of the Democratic Club, entered one of the boxes.

Mr. Bryan arrived in the hall at 8:45 o'clock in company with ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, Tom L. Johnson, Congressman William Sulzer, and Dr. John H. Gerdner, with whom the party had dined. As Mr. Bryan was recognized the entire audience broke into a storm of cheers, and the band struck up "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." A slight hitch in the programme occurred at this point, and a man in the gallery, evidently interpreting it as a slight to the speaker, yelled: "Bunko steerers done this thing." No attention was paid to this remark beyond a ripple of laughter.

Letters expressing regret at their inability to be present were read from Admiral Dewey, Gens. Miles and Merritt, Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Department Commander Joseph N. Kay, Senator Depew, Congressman Cummings, and Dr. Parkhurst. W. Bourke Cockran wrote a letter of regret, inclosing a check for $5, which he desired to be used for the purchase of seats for five sympathizers with the relief fund who might be inconvenienced if they had to buy tickets themselves. Hearty applause greeted the reading of Mr. Cockran's letter.

Gen. George B. Loud then made a brief address, at the end of which, in alluding to Col. Bryan, he said:

"If all the prayers and praises that will ascend to Heaven invoking God's richest blessings upon him who will address you were chiseled on a monument, its summit would kiss the clouds in their transit. In the spirit of a common patriot brotherhood, I take personal pleasure in presenting Col. William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska."

Mr. Bryan's address was practically the speech which he has been delivering at political gatherings since his tour of the East began some weeks ago, with its partisan features omitted. After an allusion to the civil war and its results, he began by requesting his audience to hold no one responsible for what he might say except himself. Those who had invited him to speak, he said, did not necessarily indorse his views, but simply were willing that a man who had thoughts should express them.

He declared that, although he wanted to be non-partisan in his remarks, he could not suppress his views. Human intellect was fallible, he said, and he was willing to admit the possibility that he might be wrong, but he spoke what he believed, and if any one could controvert his arguments he was willing to give him the opportunity.

As a preliminary to his discussion of present problems, he took up the subject of the relations of capital and labor, which he declared were interdependent. The relation could be gaged best, he said, by the sentiments expressed by the Declaration of Independence, in which it was asserted that all men were created free and equal. He took this equality to mean equality before the law, which, he declared, must not distinguish between rich and poor or humble and powerful.

The first problem Mr Bryan considered was that of taxation. On this topic he argued for an income tax and for equal treatment of rich and poor. From taxation he passed to the money question, including the pending Currency bill, which, he said, was really an attempt to force the gold standard on the people, though a recent amendment declared that it was only a measure to promote bimetallism. In speaking of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, Mr. Bryan said that a majority of the voters in 1896 favored it.

"You were 600,000 votes shy, though," exclaimed a man in the audience.

"Yes," said Mr. Bryan, "we were 600,000 votes shy, but we had with us men who understood what 16 to 1 meant and knew why they wanted it, and against us there were those who didn't understand what 16 to 1 meant, and who didn't know why they didn't want it."

In beginning the discussion of the trust problem Mr. Bryan said that he had often been asked why he did not combine himself to trusts as an issue and cut out all reference to the money question. "My answer," he said, "is that I don't want to make peace with the Money Trust while I'm fighting the Soap Trust and the Match Trust. The very people who cry for the gold standard and for bank control of the currency are the ones who tell you that in the long run trusts will do no harm. That's why I don't drop the money question."

Militarism and imperialism formed the last topic in the address. After denouncing the policy of conquest which, he said, is being carried on in the Philippines, Mr. Bryan referred to the war in South Africa, saying: "A short time ago England started a war of conquest in South Africa. As yet the British soldiers have not reached Ladysmith, and God grant they never will." Wild cheers greeted this remark, and this led Mr. Bryan to say that he had nothing against England, but that his sympathies were always with the weaker nation in a struggle. In closing, he pleaded for independence for the Filipinos, and declared that we should educate the boys of the Philippines and send them back to educate and civilize their brethren.

Mr. Bryan left the hall immediately after the close of his speech. He announced before leaving that he would speak in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Friday night, for the benefit of George Ricard Post, No. 302, G. A. R.

### Col. Bryan at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 7.—Col. William Jennings Bryan reached this city this afternoon from Bridgeport, Conn. He did not remain in New York for any length of time. After taking luncheon with James E. Martine, Col. Bryan delivered an address in Music Hall, which was crowded to the doors.

## MURDER IN COLUMBUS AVENUE.

### Emil A. Dieckert Shot by a Lodger in His Father's Hotel.

Emil A. Dieckert, Jr., a bartender in his father's saloon and lodging house, known as the Park Hotel, at 815 Columbus Avenue, was shot at midnight last night by Edward Johnson, a Russian carpenter who boarded at the place. Young Dieckert died before an ambulance which had been sent for from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital arrived.

Johnson had been drinking, and when he asked Dieckert for the key to his room, the young man suggested that he pay for his drinks before he went up stairs. This angered the Russian, and he drew a revolver and shot Dieckert. He was arrested by Roundsman Connors and Policeman Stull of the West One Hundredth Street Station.

### Major Brackett Sails for Paris.

Major Frederick Brackett, Secretary and Disbursing Agent to the United States Paris Exhibition Commission; Mrs. Brackett, Miss Nina Brackett, William W. Brackett, assistant to the Secretary; Charles G. Hoyt, Richard A. Hoyt, Chief Clerk; P. L. Bowden, Captain of the Guards; Roy B. Tabor, clerk; Minnie Bronson of the Department of Education; John Getz, Chief of Decorations; Victor C. Relkes, expert; E. A. Levigne, clerk, and Mary E. Logan, clerk, sailed yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Paul en route to Paris. Major Brackett and his staff are going over early to superintend the unloading of the exhibits which have already gone over and the construction of places in which the exhibits are to be shown. His headquarters will be at 20 Avenue Rapp, near the entrance to the Exposition grounds. Commissioner General Ferdinand Peck will sail for Paris Feb. 21.

## THE JEFFRIES-CORBETT FIGHT.

### Bid of the National Athletic Club of San Francisco Accepted.

William A. Brady, on behalf of Jeffries, and George Considine, Corbett's manager, met yesterday at Brady's office and agreed to accept the bid of the National Athletic Club of San Francisco for the Jeffries-Corbett fight. The bid is 75 per cent. of the gross receipts. The club is backed by Brady, and its offer was the only one outside of that of the Seaside Athletic Club, which was 60 per cent. of the gross receipts.

Considine wanted to accept the Seaside club's offer, but Brady insisted upon the largest offer being accepted. The managers agreed that to hold the big fight in this State would probably arouse the opponents to pugilism, and, as the fate of the Horton law is now hanging in the balance, the new weight against it would bring about its repeal.

The fight will take place about April 10. A list of well-known referees was considered and Brady said he favored "Charley" White. The selection was not made final.

## AMATEUR CYCLISTS REINSTATED.

### National Association Board of Control Makes a New Ruling.

The Board of Control of the National Cycle Association held a meeting at 150 Nassau Street yesterday afternoon and acted on a number of applications from riders who desired to be reinstated in the amateur class. The board found that many riders had been unfairly treated in being classed as professionals, and it was decided that those who had not entered the professional class of their own will should be reinstated as amateurs. E. De Martini of Brooklyn and J. J Gregory of Newark, who were prominent as amateurs, were among those reinstated. Frank L. Kramer of the Harlem Wheelmen, the amateur champion of 1898 and 1899, was transferred to the professional class at his own request. It is expected that many more amateurs will follow the example of Kramer before the outdoor racing season opens.

Automobile racing was discussed by the Board of Control and it is generally conceded that it will become a factor in racing during the coming season. A set of rules will be prepared to govern motor and automobile racing before the April meeting of the board.

## BIG PENUCHLE STORY DENIED.

### "Eole" Pearsall's Alleged $30,000 Winning Said to be a Myth.

Sporting men on upper Broadway had a choice bit of news to gossip about yesterday morning when they heard that "Eole" Pearsall, the bookmaker, and "Al" Adams, the reputed policy king, had played penuchle for $1,000 a corner, and that after a twenty-four-hour session Pearsall had quit the game $30,000 ahead. None of the big sporting men who frequent the clubhouses had seen the play, although they had seen Pearsall and Adams playing a game of Boston. They doubted the story, and when they compared notes they agreed that the game for such stakes had been played only in the mind of an imaginative individual.

A man who is in "Eole" Pearsall's company during the day when the latter is playing the New Orleans and California races said that the story was untrue.

"'Eole' and Adams were playing Boston for a merely nominal stake, and 'Eddie' Burke, 'Eole's' partner, bet $100 on the side that 'Eole' would win. But 'Al' Adams would no more think of playing penuchle or any other game for $1,000 a corner than he would of giving his fortune away. He is a millionaire, and he made his money gambling, but he always had a game where a big percentage is his, and he hasn't lost any of his old-time shrewdness. Of course, 'Eole' will take a chance if he feels like rolling high, but faro banks or the horses are good enough for him."

### Pitcher "Jack" Taylor Dead.

John Taylor, for many years prominent in baseball circles, died yesterday in the Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, S. I., from Bright's disease. Taylor was a pitcher for several years for the Philadelphia and Cincinnati League teams. He was twenty-six years old. His wife survives him.

### San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Katie Gibbons, 107 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 1, won; Rio Chico, 109, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, second; Jack McCabe, 105, (J. Woods,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Melkarth, Sallie Goodwin, Pat Murphy, Jim Brownell, Silver Maid, Campus, and Fansham also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Southern Girl, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 5, won; Louis B. McWhirter, 108, (Vittatoe,) 5 to 1, second; Saul of Tarsus, 107, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Bamboulla also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Flora Bird, 102 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 9 to 1, won; Silver Bullion, 112, (Morse,) 20 to 1, second; Essence, 109, (Bullman,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:15. The Scot, Harry Thatcher, Sunello, For Freedom, Isaline, Edgardo, and Gundara also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. David Tenny, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Imp. Clonsilla, 90, (J. Martin,) 8 to 5, second; Don Luis, 111, (E. Jones,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:47¼. Lost Girl, Stromo, Snips, and Red Pirate, also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Fern, 102 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 5, won; Pompino, 107, (Henry,) 7 to 1, second; Harry Thoburn, 112, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. Sister Alice, Castake, Bessie Lee, Amelia Fonso, and Rosalabra also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Toribio, 103 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1, won; Silver Tone, 109, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, second; Go to Bed, 106, (Vittatoe,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Flamero, Scotch Plaid, Jennie Reid, and Los Medanos also ran.

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Quick Resale of a Broadway Corner —Factory Site Acquired on the East Side—Other Business.

The southeast corner of Broadway and Houston street, purchased at auction yesterday by James J. Coogan, has been resold by him, through S. Osgood Pell & Co. The buyer's name is withheld for the present. Mr. Coogan paid $319,500 for the corner at auction, and, according to the brokers, resells at a figure not far from $375,000. The plot, which is now occupied by five and six-story old buildings, has a frontage of 50.3 feet on Broadway, 96.10 feet on Houston street and measures 98.5 feet on its southerly line.

The Hammond Typewriter Company has bought the remaining lots belonging to the estate of Nathaniel P. Rogers in the block bounded by Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, Avenue A and Exterior Street. The Hammond Company now owns the easterly half of this block, and will erect a factory thereon in the near future. The deal was negotiated through Brokers John F. Doyle & Sons.

Charles A. Peabody, Jr., representing William Waldorf Astor, is the buyer of the stable properties, 18 to 22 East Thirty-fourth Street, 75 by 98.9. Mr. Astor already owned the property adjoining on the west.

It is reported that Philip Braender has bought, for improvement with a mercantile structure, the lot 34 East Tenth Street, 25 by 92.3.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to August Ruff the lot, 233 to 239 East Eleventh Street, 107 by 100, formerly belonging to the Rutherford estate. The buyer will erect on the site four large elevator apartment houses.

It is reported that the four-story brownstone front dwelling 622 Fifth Avenue, Columbia College leasehold, has been sold. Sturges & Co. have sold for A. E. Smith the three-story dwelling, 577 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18 by 100.

R. H. Jones has sold for Thomas & Dunn to Mrs. C. A. Cox the two-story frame dwelling, 2015 Valentine Avenue.

### Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Partition sale, 335 East Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.4, four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, to John B. Dye... $13,000

337 East Fifty-seventh Street, 19.11 by 100.4, two-story brick stable; to Dr. H. D. Gill ..... 9,100

516 to 520 East Seventeenth Street, 76.3 by 92, five-story brick factory and stable, with two and three story brick buildings at the rear; together with 524 East Seventeenth Street, 24.6 by 92, two-story brick stable; 526 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.10 by 92, vacant; and 528 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 21.8 by 92, two-story brick building; to Charles J. Galligan ..... 58,975

530 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 23.5 by 92, five-story brick tenement; to Raphael Danziger ..... 10,550

532 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.1 by 92, four-story brick tenement; to Thomas J. O'Reilly..... 10,050

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

332 Lenox Avenue, 16.6 by 85, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John D. Quackenbos, executor. 14,700

Tract of about 65 lots included by Flower and Second Streets, William's Bridge; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alfred G. Heidelbach ..... 15,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Albert L. Foss..... 34,718

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 300 feet east of Cypress Avenue, 50 by 105, vacant; foreclosure sale, to J. H. Pratt ..... 2,575

463 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Frederick C. McDonald and others..... 17,000

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, southwest corner of Belmont Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 75.

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, Nathalie Avenue, south side, near King's Bridge Road, four lots, each 25 by 125.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Edwin T. Tallaferro, referee, 538 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 525 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,218; subject to other mortgages for $21,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Daniel O'Connell, referee, 49 Franklin Street, south side, 78.7 feet west of Elm Street, 19.11 by 75.4, three-story brick building, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; all title and interest of Neudorfer & Osnowitz on May 29, 1896.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 219, 221, and 223 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 360 feet west of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.6, three five-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Jessie Folsom on Oct. 31, 1899.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Middletown Road, east side, 250 feet east of Mapes Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 26 by 18; Bernard Kane, owner; William J. Arnow, architect; cost, $300.

West End Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, for a nine-story brick and stone apartment house, 94.2 by 80; William B. Franke of 2,291 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $285,000.

### Alterations.

No. 290 Church Street, to a five-story brick and iron office building; Emma Gutman, owner; R. D. Kohn of 96 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 3,876 and 3,878 Park Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; Dressel Rallway Lamp Company, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $1,000.

Elliott Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Elizabeth Street, William's Bridge, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mary E. Hardy, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 314 and 316 East Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick storage house; H. Clausen Brewing Company, owner; C. F. Hetlinger & Co. of 300 East Forty-seventh Street, architects; cost, $12,000.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

BARKER AV, e s, 133 ft n of Julianna St, 33x125; Charles F. Kelley to John J. Brady ..... $100

BOSTON AV, 962, e s, 29 ft n of Teasdale Place, 29x83.7x27x94.2; Louis B. Hasbrouck to Harriet V. Houghton ..... Exch.

BOSTON POST ROAD, s e side, 100 ft s of West Farms, to Hunt's Point Road, 25x100; Charles H. Young, referee, to Frederick Feldmann ..... 2,575

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 151st St, 50x125; William W. Strouse to Charlton W. Crane ..... 1

BROAD ST, 25, s e corner of Exchange Place, 27.8x78.4x17.7x—; Joseph W. Stickler to Juliet M. Hotchkiss ..... 1

BROAD ST, 25, s e corner of Exchange Place, 27.8x78.4x17.7x—; Charlotte Stickler to Juliet M. Hotchkiss ..... 1,000

BROAD ST, 31 and 33, and 54 and 56 Exchange Place, with adjoining gore lot; Abram M. Clorney, individually, and others, by attorneys, to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, ½ part ..... 292,500

BROAD ST, 31 and 33, and 54 and 56 Exchange Place, with adjoining gore lot; Henry M. Van Wyck and another, executors, &c., to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, ½ part ..... 267,500

BROAD ST, 29, 20.2x78.5x20.2x78.6; Casimir Tag to Juliet M. Hotchkiss.. 1,000

BROAD ST, 29 to 33, and 54 and 56 Exchange Place, s e corner, 106.7x120.10x74.5x124.8; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Alliance Realty Company ..... 1,000

BROADWAY, w s, 100.8 of 94th St, 10x—x12.6x100; Alexander Walker to William R. Peters..... 100

BROADWAY, w s, between 93d and 94th Sts, adjoining above on north side, —x100; Alexander Walker to William R. Peters, quit claim ..... 100

DENMAN PLACE, n s, 86.8 ft e of Union Av, widened, 20.5x77.4; John C. Clarke to Anna M. Clarke, ½ part..... 1

EXCHANGE PLACE, 44 to 50, 89.5x102.4x88.9x102.4; Exchange Place, 52, 22x irregular; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to the Alliance Realty Company ..... 1,000

FORSYTH ST, 210, e s, 25x150.1x irregular; Leopold Kaufmann to Sophia Mayer. 1

GRAND AV, n e corner of Fordham Road, 147.11x100x99.9x111; Ernst-Desmond to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 1

GRAND AV, n e corner of Fordham Road, 147.11x100x99.9x111; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Carl Ernst..... 100

HEREFORD ALLEY, s e, 151.1 ft s w of Tiffany St, 50x80x irregular; Elizabeth Nealis to Christian Ruppert..... 100

JACKSON ST, 51, 25x75; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Annie Selzer..... 4,000

MOTT ST, e s, 100.7 ft s of Canal St, 25x94; Louis Barnett to Deborah Freed. 33,000

MOTT ST, 74, 25x94; David Freed to Louis Barnett ..... 33,000

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 28, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Letitia Hallet..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x99.6; also 138th St, 681 and 683 East, 50x100, and 52d St, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Rachel Juster and another to Charles Schwartz, ½ part, quit claim ..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x99.6; 136th St, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Libbie E. Bittner to Charles Schwartz..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 111th St, 29.7x106.5x25.3x121.11; Ida Drischler to Charles F. E. Vogler..... 47

WASHINGTON TERRACE, s w s, 17.9x92.6; City Real Estate Company to Isma Schreyer ..... 1

WATER ST, west corner of Fletcher St, 27x43.4x27x43.7; George T. Spicer to William H. Arnold..... 2,000

WATER ST, west corner of Fletcher St, 27x43.4x27x43.7; Annie E. Spicer to William H. Arnold..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x100; Smith Ely; to Herman Heilberg.. 500

8D ST, s s, 40 ft e of 2d Av, 20x50; Mary Sheridan to William P. Sheridan... 1

5TH ST, s s, 29.8 ft w of Lewis St, 43.11x48x50.3x48.4; Clark S. St. John to Frank and Egbert S. St. John ..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x94.10; Jonas Well and another to Leopold Kaufmann ..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x94.10; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another ..... 1

19TH ST, 435 West; William H. Black to John Black, 1-5 part..... 2,565

41ST ST, 302 East, 16.8x52.7x irregular; Mary Sheridan to William P. Sheridan.. 1

52D ST, 527 West, 25x100.5; Edmund Bettiner to Charles Schwartz..... 1

56TH ST, 56 West, 16x100.5; Helen M. Warner to John Woodman..... 1

64TH ST, 152 and 154, 50x100.5; Alexander Spiro and another to Charles K. Robinson ..... 60,000

67TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Flora Worsiling and others to Maurice S. Bondy and others..... 1

67TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Camilla Rosenbaum to Maurice S. Bondy and others..... 1

78TH ST, 65 East, 17x102.2; Albert D. Davis to Charles Gulden..... 1

82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Rachel Juster and another to Charles H. Dugliss and another, quit claim..... 250

84TH ST, n s, 296.1 ft e of 4th Av, 20.5x102.2; Dennis Murphy to Margaret T. Murphy..... Gift

86TH ST, 247 East, 15.4x100.8; Simon J. O'Neil to John Lennon..... 12,500

100TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Sarah F. Kraemer to Thomas Cunningham..... 1

102D ST, 306 East, 25x100.11; Minnie Gartner and another to Henry Arnstein..... 16,500

109TH ST, n s, 86 ft e of Boulevard, 39x irregular; Annie Murphy and another to John Hickey ..... 1

114TH ST, 23 and 25 West, 50x100.11; Fred B. Wemple to Joseph R. Megrue. Exch.

122D ST, 419 East, 16.8x100.11; William J. Underwood to Edward W. Robinson and others ..... 1

135TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; William S. Kane to Mary F. Stanley ..... 1,000

156TH ST, s s, 122 ft w of Elton Av, 23x100; Mary Helwig to Santo Severino.. 4,400

### Recorded Leases.

MARKET ST, 6 and 8; Annie Gumbiner to Gottlieb Kramer, 5 years..... 684

WILLIS AV, 231; Sarah Katz to F. A. Pfeister, 3 years..... 480 to 510

5TH AV, 561; Thomas Byrnes to Oliver H. Aldred and others, 5 years....6,000 to 7,000

6TH AV, 188; Christopher P. Bode and others to Charles J. Bennewitz, 10 years ..... 5,000 to 5,500

2D ST, 16; Virginia Glaser to Richard Hegge, 3 years..... $960

125TH ST, 153 West; Emanuel Heilner and another to Demarest & Demarest, 3 years ..... 2,800

### Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, James, to William Henderson; Wendover Av, s s, 26 ft w of Brook Av, due as per agreement..... 4,550

ARNSTEIN, Henry, to Minnie Gartner; 306 East 102d St, 1 year..... 1,000

BARRY, Maria T., to Archibald and Henry P. Douglas; 122d St, s s, 212 ft e of 7th Av; also, 123d St, n s, 90.9 ft w of 7th Av, installments ..... 537

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Maurice S. Bondy; 124 East 125th St, 3 years..... 27,500

CUNNINGHAM, Thomas, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 109th St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years. 17,000

DELLON, George and Jennie, to Harry B. Davis; Jackson St, s e corner of Madison St, installments..... 4,000

DEWEY, William C., to Hyman and Henry Sorn; 385 and 387 Washington St, ¼ year..... 18,000

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY to Temple Bowdoin, lessor; 1,000 coal cars and 50 freight locomotives, car lease, &c., 7 years ..... 1,750,000

FELDER, Otto C., to Charles E. Appleby, trustee; 140 East 51st St, 3 years... 10,000

FELDMANN, Frederick, to Henry C. and John S. Mapes; Boston Road, s e s, 100 ft s of road from West Farms to Westchester, 3 years..... 1,600

FRIEDEL, Margaretha and Andreas, to Mary Kerner; 108th St, n s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 2 months..... 650

GOODMAN, Samuel and Harris, to Isidore Jackson and another; 236 2d St, demand ..... 5,000

GOODMAN, Samuel, to Isidore Jackson and another; 238 2d St, demand..... 5,000

GREENALCH, Richard U., to the Borough Realty Company; Central Park West, n w corner of 108th St, demand.. 1,500

HALL, Margaret M., individually and trustee, and others, to Henry Small; 17 East 66th St, 3 years..... 35,000

HALLOCK, Amy J., to John Bussing; White Plains Av, e s, 100 ft s of 1st St, 3 years..... 6,000

HARRIS, Edith L., to Manly A. Raymond; 79th St, n s, 77 ft e of Madison Av, demand ..... 650

HASELL, Mary E. and Marie E. Jacobson; Pier 14, East River; also land in front of premises 51, 52, and 53 South St, 2 years ..... 1,000

HEILBERG, Herman, to Smith Ely; 1st Av, w s, 75.8 ft n of 108th St, 5 years.. 6,500

HEILBERG, Herman, to Smith Ely; 1st Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 5 years... 7,000

HOFFMAN, Rachel and Mayer, and Samuel J. Ruth to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; 251 7th St, 5 years..... 26,500

HOFFMAN, Rachel, and Samuel J. Ruth to Abraham Ruth; 251 7th St, demand... 8,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Charlotte Stickler; 25 Broad St, 1 year..... 250,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 29 to 33 Broad St and 54 and 56 Exchange Place, 3 years ..... 500,000

JAEGER, Karl, to Julius Wolf; Mapes Av, n w s, 600.0 ft n w of Samuel St, 1½ years ..... 1,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Arthur D. Moir, trustee; 10th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years ..... 28,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Henry Kraower; 1st Av, n e corner of 107th St, demand.. 12,000

LOWENTHAL, Max, to Mary A. Paterson; Delancey St, s s, 77 ft w of Clinton St, 1 year ..... 500

LUM, Harriet S. and Albert T., to John C. Barr; 195th St, s s, 90 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years..... 1,350

McCRACKEN, William, and others, to Fred T. Nesbit; 149th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, demand..... 8,000

MEYER, Bertha, to Josephine Roubitschek; 54 West 118th St, 1 year..... 2,000

NORWOOD, Lewis M., to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall; Park Av, s e corner of 51st St, 1 month..... 3,500

O'BRIEN, John J., to Ronald K. Brown, executor, &c.; Bathgate Av, e s, 52.10 ft n of 181st St, 3 years..... 5,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to John C. Gifting and another, trustees; Bathgate Av, e s, 78.10 ft n of 181st St, 3 years ..... 4,500

O'BRIEN, John J., to Charles F. Mueller; Bathgate Av, e s, 26.6 ft n of 181st St, 4 years..... 5,000

PARRISH, William P., to Harry C. Hallenbeck; 72d St, n e corner of Park Av, 1 year..... 5,000

ROBINSON, John, to Martin D. Fink; Bristow St, e s, 275 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years..... 3,000

RUPPERT, Christian, to Elizabeth Nealis; Intervale Av, s e s, 151.1 ft s w of Tiffany St, 5 years..... 2,500

SANFORD, Charles P., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 141st St, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 7,500

SCHREYER, Isma, to José E. Chaves; 10 Washington Terrace, 3 years..... 5,000

SCHWARTZ, Charles, to Edmund Bittiner; 527 West 52d St, and 681 and 683 East 136th St; also St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 146th St, 1 year..... 11,200

SCOALES, Hugh, to Sophie Heller; 53d St, n s, 154 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Emilie J. Murray; Broome St, n e corner of Pitt St, ¾ year ..... 15,000

SPRUNG, Philip D., to Fred E. Wood; Madison or Bathgate Av, w s, 136.1 ft s of 180th St, 3 years..... 3,200

STEPHENS, John L., to Victoria A. Romaine; 320 to 324 Bowery, 1 year..... 2,500

STUMPF, Peter J., and wife to Harriet Balcom; 169th St, n e s, 152.5 ft n w of Fox St, 3 years..... 3,500

TYLER, Elizabeth P., and Eliphalet W., to American Missionary Association; West End Av, e s, 52.8 ft s of 92d St, 9 years ..... 16,000

WHEELER, Kitty A., to Helen G. Bohlmann, executrix; Lexington Av, n w corner of 93d St, 3 years ..... 5,500

WEXLER, Morris, and wife to Louis Rosenthal; Delancey St, n w corner of Columbia St, demand..... 20,000

WILCOX, William R., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 57th St, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 75,000

ZEITUNG, Marx, to Eleanor P. Wentworth; Madison Av, s w corner of 134th St, 5 years..... 10,000

### Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Christopher Moller ..... ....

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank..$30,000

BYRNE, John, to George Stark..... 2,000

DAVIS, Harry B., to Max Borck..... Nom.

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustee, &c., to the United States Trust Company of New York..... Nom.

ECKERSON, John C. R., and another, executors, &c., to Charles Arrasi..... 4,000

FEUCHWANGER, Abraham H., and another, individually and as executors, to John Byrne ..... 516

HANDREN, Minerva S., to John J. Smith. 335

JACOBSON, Marie E., to John J. Wilson ..... Nom.

KELLY, Edward H., to the American Mortgage Company..... 8,500

MANDEL, Adolph, to Martin Storz..... Nom.

MANX, Frances, to Rebecca Boil, &c.... Nom.

PEABODY, George L., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 6,000

ROGERS, Noah C., to Evelyn B. Wright. 3,775

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank..... 10,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to W. Franklin Brush ..... 100

### Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 103.8x100; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Abelman & Rosenbaum, owners and contractors.....

HENRY ST, 243 and 245; Karl Mathiasen against Samuel Barkin and Ellice Kaplan, owners and contractors; Urry Goodman, contractor ..... 820

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company against Joseph Hyman, owner and contractor..... 450

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; E. & P. Marrin against Woolf J. Blumberg, owner; Joseph Hackman, contractor..... 200

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 76.2 n s of 95th St, 50.5x irregular; Passmore, Meeker & Co. against Peter Talbot, owner and contractor ..... 1,011

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 147th St, 74.11x125; Henry E. and John H. Askey against Walter Fox, owner and contractor ..... 300

8D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 82x100; Rosie Ellender against Thomas Smith, owner; Smith & Co., contractors. 300

20TH ST, 23 East; also 43 East 20th St; David H. Darrin against Caroline Brinley, owner and contractor..... 5,020

987TH ST, 218 East; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Sussman Reinhardt, owner; Peter Rowane, contractor. 20

### Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 231 and 233; John O. Baker against Robert Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 26.6 ft n of 143d St, 26.6x80.8x26.4x83.6; Charles H. Dugliss against Genie S. Boden, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Bittiner.

CHAMBERS ST, 203, and 195 Reade St; also, 63 Dey St; John Munroe and others against Edward H. Apgar, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Stern & Rushmore.

CHERRY ST, 297 to 301; Department of Buildings against Helen R. and Levi H. Greenwood, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Ottenbourg, Jr.

FRANKLIN AV, widened, n w s, 222.7 ft s w of 168th St, 56.9x83.8x37.2x85.5; the New York Building Loan Banking Company against Frank L. and Adelaide Schaller, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Trapnell.

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 364.10 ft n of 141st St, 114.8x98.5; John O. Baker against Robert Kelly and others, (two actions, foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 204.4 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x75.9x17.7x74.6; also, Hamilton Terrace, e s, 238.10 ft n of 141st St, 17x78.2x17x76.11; also, Hamilton Terrace, e s, 212.10 ft n of 141st St, 18.8x80.8x18.7x79.4, two actions; John O. Baker against Robert Kelly and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

MARKET ST, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 75x59.7x75x58.1; Benjamin B. Simons and another against Joseph Hyman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

MOTT ST, 200; Rocco M. Marasco against Harris Schwartz, (specific performance;) attorneys, Bullowa &

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | 77⅞ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | 41⅜ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | 28¾ |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | $4.00 |
| Cotton, middling | 08 9-16 |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | 08⅜ |
| Sugar, granulated | 5.20 |
| Molasses, O. K. prime | .41 |
| Beef, family | 12.00 |
| Beef hams | 20.75 |
| Tallow, prime | 05¼ |
| Pork, mess | 11.00 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160 lb. | 06⅞ |
| Lard, prime | 6.40 |
| Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry | 22.50 |
| Butter, Western creamery | .26 |

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 41½c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 32¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 23⅝@23½c; No. 3 white, 25¼@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 39@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.50@$2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.90@$11; lard, per 100 lb, $5.90@$6.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.85@$6.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.10@$6.15; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

**COTTON.**—Yesterday's market for cotton futures was active in a spasmodic way, but business in the aggregate fell considerably short of Tuesday's enormous transactions. The market, however, showed inherent strength, starting out with a sheer uplift of 6@12 points, and maintaining the advance quite generally throughout the day. Sentiment was doggedly bullish, and despite tempting profits, holders, as a general thing, refused to turn, entertaining most optimistic views concerning the future course of the market. The investment public failed to continue in the role of active buyers, and in many instances quietly unloaded on the early advance. Europe was again the most conspicuous buyer in the market here. The more influential factors bearing on the situation to-day consisted of strong English cables, persistent reports that holders in the South were offering sparingly at an advance of 1/8@1/4c, and predictions for a decreased crop movement. Shorts were extremely nervous, and sought cover on all the weaker intervals. Private cables attributed Liverpool's further advance of 5@12 points to another dash of Continental shorts for cover and a revival of bull speculation. The market closed steady at a net advance of 3@10 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 8 3-16c; Mobile, 8c; Savannah, 8¼c; Charleston, 8c; Wilmington, 7¾c; Norfolk, 8¼c; Baltimore, 8½c; Augusta, 8 3-16c; Memphis, 8 1-16c; St. Louis, 8⅛c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 8.29 | 8.29 | 8.29 | 8.22@8.24 |
| March | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.16 | 8.20@8.21 |
| April | 8.27 | 8.28 | 8.20 | 8.26@8.28 |
| May | 8.29 | 8.31 | 8.20 | 8.27@8.28 |
| June | 8.30 | 8.32 | 8.22 | 8.28@8.29 |
| July | 8.32 | 8.32 | 8.24 | 8.29@8.30 |
| August | 8.30 | 8.30 | 8.21 | 8.26@8.27 |
| September | 7.78 | 7.79 | 7.68 | 7.72@7.73 |
| October | 7.59 | 7.59 | 7.50 | 7.57@7.58 |
| November | 7.49 | 7.47 | 7.41 | 7.47@7.49 |
| December | 7.47 | 7.47 | 7.41 | 7.47@7.48 |

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Spot cotton, strong and active; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, none; middling uplands, 4 15-16d, futures opened steady, at 4-64d advance; closed quiet, at 3½@5½-64d net advance. February, 4.33b; February-March, 4.40½b; March-April, 4.40½b; April-May, 4.40b; May-June, 4.40s; June-July, 4.37½b; July-August, 4.35½b; August-September, 4.30b; September-October, 4.18½s; October-November, 4.10½b; November-December, 4.05½b. Manchester—Yarns, very firm, but prices asked check business; cloths, the high price asked checks business.

**WOOL.**—BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow: "The feature of the market has been the continued demand for wools grading ¼-blood and below, and, aside from this demand, the market has been quiet—quieter, in fact, than during the previous week. Consumers are chiefly after the low-priced wools, although some fine wools have been taken, mostly for mixing purposes. Prices on medium and lower wools have ruled very steady, ¼-bloods being positively strong; but prices of fine wools have shown little strength. There is absolutely no speculation at present, and purchases are wholly for consumption. What demand there is comes from the worsted yarn mills and other mills outside of the combine. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 3,197,600 lb domestic and 65,000 lb foreign, against 4,454,000 lb for the previous week, and a total of 4,280,000 lb for the corresponding week last year. The sales since Jan. 1 amount to 21,423,600 lb, against 22,142,000 lb for the corresponding time last year."

### FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 74½ | 74⅝ | 74 3-16 | 74⅞ |
| July | 74 1-16 | 74⅝ | 74 1-16 | 74⅛ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 39½ | 39½ | 39⅝ | 39½ |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 67⅝ | 68 7-16 | 67 9-16 | 68⅜ |
| July | 68⅛ | 69 1-16 | 68⅛ | 69 |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 33⅜ | 33⅝ | 33⅜ | 33½ |
| July | 34 | 34¼ | 34 | 34½ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 23 7-16 | 23 11-16 | 23 7-16 | 23⅝ |
| July | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22 7-16 | 22⅝ |

**BREADSTUFFS.**—WHEAT—The bulls obtained a rather unexpected control of the wheat market yesterday and landed prices at the close of the session 7/8@1c above the previous night. On the late curb there were still further manifestations of strength with an advance to 75⅛c for May against 74⅞c at the regular close. Although the market opened firmer at ⅛c advance, friends of the staple showed a little timidity about taking hold until continued strength right up to the middle of the day showed that the advance had been established on solid ground. Then the demand changed from one of a purely covering nature to general buying for long account, which carried prices up throughout the afternoon. At first the firmness of Liverpool and reports of a severe cold wave in the West were the two important stimulating factors, but later on in the day these were supplemented by an advance of 15@20 points at Paris, following reports of bad weather in France, evidences that exporters were buying liberally, and the strength in the corn market. Local sentiment was considerably spurred up this morning, and bear operators realized that resistance under the circumstances to advancing tendencies was useless. Foreign houses bought a fair amount in the early speculative market and then withdrew. The Liverpool market continued firm all day, influenced by French advices, and closed ½@¾d net higher.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 65¾c; May, 65¾c; July, 66⅞@67c. On track, No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

DULUTH, Feb. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¾c; May, 67⅞c; July, 68⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 58⅞c. Corn, 30¾c. Oats, not quoted.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½@68c; No. 2 Northern, 64½@66c. Rye, No. 1, 55½@56. Barley, No. 2, 46c; sample, 37@45c.

CORN.—No. 2 closed 40¼c for both elevator and delivered, and 41⅜c, free on board afloat.

OATS.—No. 2 closed 28½@29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31⅛c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track, mixed, 28½@30c; track white, 31@33c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE.—No. 1 Western, 62c free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c, free on board afloat; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY.—Feeding, 42½@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.85; no grade, $1.75 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.50@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.75@$17; coarse, Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—Flour and bran unchanged.

**PROVISIONS.**—PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11.25; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $20@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pure, 7¼@7¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6½@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western greens, 9¾c; city greens, 9½@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.40; city lard, $5.95; refined lard, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.55; Brazil, kegs, $8; compound city, 5¼@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6⅞c; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 49s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s; American refined, in pails, 33s. Butter—Finest United States and good United States, nominal. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 30 to 32 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Cheese—American finest, white, 57s; American finest, colored, 58s. Tallow—Prime city, 28s; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 22s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s 3d. Resin—Common, 5s 9d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅞d. Linseed Oil—24s 6d.

**METALS.**—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, $29.30; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.77½; broker's price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.77½.

**COFFEE.**—Profit taking brought about a decline of 5@10 points on the opening yesterday morning, and seriously interfered with efforts of room bulls to bring about a reaction later. The selling was prompted chiefly by weak cables from European markets, rather larger Brazilian port receipts than had been calculated upon, and a contraction of the movement from American warehouses. Bear speculation, however, did not figure as an important factor in the day's operations. Opponents of the market were held in restraint to a greater or less degree by the comparatively strong statistical situation and broadening consumptive demand. In the late session the market steadied on support from room traders who were influenced by a late rise of 1/f in Havre. While sentiment was not enthusiastically bullish in the pit, the ideas of the local element were friendly to the market. The close was steady, with prices net unchanged to 10 points lower. Total sales were 19,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05@7.10 |
| March | 7.10 | 7.10 | 7.05 | 7.05@7.10 |
| April | ... | ... | ... | 7.10@7.20 |
| May | 7.20 | 7.25 | 7.20 | 7.20@7.25 |
| June | ... | ... | ... | 7.20@7.30 |
| July | 7.45 | 7.45 | 7.45 | 7.30@7.35 |
| August | ... | ... | ... | 7.35@7.40 |
| September | 7.45 | 7.45 | 7.45 | 7.40@7.45 |
| October | ... | ... | ... | 7.45@7.50 |
| November | ... | ... | ... | 7.50@7.55 |
| December | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.55 | 7.55@7.60 |
| January | 7.60 | 7.70 | 7.60 | 7.60@7.65 |

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$600; receipts, 9,000 bags; stock, 481,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened partly ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., net ¼@⅜ pfennig decline; sales, 28,000 bags. Havre—Market opened at ¼f decline; at 12 M., prices further declined ¼f; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f higher; total sales, 35,000 bags. January, 47.75; February, 47; March, 46.25; April, 45.50; May, 45.75; June, 46; July, 46.25; August, 46.75; September, 47; October, 47.25; November, 47.50; December, 47.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10$625; exchange, 7 15-16d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 149,000 bags.

**SUGAR.**—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 4@4 1-16c; molasses, 3⅜@3 13-16c.

**OILS.**—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33½c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 33@36c; choice white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed Oil—American raw, 56@57c; American boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

**NAVAL STORES.**—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar, oil, barrels, $3.80; spirits of turpentine, 56@56½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.65@$1.70; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $2; I, $2.10; K, $2.30; M, $2.60; N, $8; W G, $3.70; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 7.—Spirits of turpentine, 63½@54c. Resin, $1.35@$1.40. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.25. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 7.—Spirits of turpentine, 54c. Resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.—Turpentine, 53c; resin, unchanged.

**LIVE STOCK.**—BEEVES—Steers, $4.45@$5.70; oxen and stags, $4.25@$4.75; bulls, $2.90@$4.80; cows, $2@$3.80. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.75; tops, $9; little calves, $4@$4.75; barnyard calves, $3@$4; city dressed veals, 9@13c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$5.80; culls, $2.50@$3.75; lambs, $6.50@$7.75; Spring lambs, $6.50. HOGS—$5.25@$5.40; State pigs, $5.35@$5.50.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

GEORGE F. KINNEY.—George F. Kinney, liquor dealer, confessed judgment yesterday for $2,429 in favor of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, for balance due on a chattel mortgage which was foreclosed. He kept a saloon at 785 Tenth Avenue.

SAMUEL W. B. SMITH.—Judge Hascall of the City Court has appointed William E. Wyatt receiver in supplementary proceedings for Samuel W. B. Smith, builder, of 250 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on the application of the Union Stove Works and three other creditors. It was stated that Edwin Shuttleworth has property of his Smith's, and is indebted to Mr. Smith. The latter began business in the building line about ten years ago.

### PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL KURTZ.—Samuel Kurtz, a clerk, residing at 96 Essex Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,642 and no assets. He was formerly of Felter & Kurtz in 1893.

MORRIS ABRAHAM.—Morris Abraham of 218 Delancey Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,149 to four creditors and no assets. He formerly kept a liquor saloon on Delancey Street.

SHER & KATZ.—Louis Sher and Joseph Katz, who composed the wholesale firm of Sher & Katz, gloves, at 40 Great Jones Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,139 and no assets.

SOLOMON KNOPP.—Solomon Knopp, dealer in shoes at 485 Canal Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,176 and assets of $769 in stock, fixtures, and debts due. He has been in business fifteen years.

ELY & BELL.—The real estate firm of Vanhorn Ely and John A. Bell went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday at Buffalo. The petition of Mr. Ely alone was filed, placing the firm's liabilities at $56,527.48, of which $48,021.09 is secured. There are no assets. Mr. Ely's individual liabilities are placed at $176,659.39, of which $131,094.47 is secured. His assets amount to $100.

JOSEPH MELSTNER.—Joseph Melstner of 51 Rutgers Street and Benso Melstner of 213 Henry Street, who composed the firm of Melstner Brothers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,392 and no assets. Benso Melstner has individual liabilities of $700. They were formerly wholesale dealers in clothing at 26 Lafayette Place, and failed seven years ago.

### Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-five bankrupts, among whom were William W. Vaughan, dealer in building materials at the foot of East Thirty-seventh Street, whose liabilities were $224,934; George Hagemeyer, lumber merchant at the foot of East Eleventh Street, formerly of George Hagemeyer & Sons, liabilities $487,503; David W. Weber of 775 Lexington Avenue, formerly of Weber Brothers of Milwaukee, Wis., liabilities $212,850; George Hamlin of 56 Reade Street, formerly President of the California Vintage Company, liabilities $51,404; Ferdinand Bohm of 45 East Seventy-ninth Street, formerly of Greenhood, Bohm & Co., merchants, of this city and Helena, Mon., liabilities $152,413; Lawrence Marston of 327 West Twenty-ninth Street, playwright and theatrical manager, liabilities $8,694, and H. H. Topakyan of 60 Madison Avenue, formerly a dealer in Oriental rugs, liabilities $31,759.

### Attachments.

EDWARD H. APGAR.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $19,159 against Edward H. Apgar of Apgar & Co., importers of confectioners' supplies at 105 Hudson Street, in favor of John Munroe & Co., bankers, for balance due on accepted drafts. The attachment was obtained by Stern & Rushmore, attorneys, on the ground of non-residence, Mr. Apgar residing in Jersey City. Mr. Apgar is said to own real estate in this city and vicinity worth $500,000.

JOHN F. PIDCOCK.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against John F. Pidcock for $14,315 in favor of Burnham, Williams & Co. on a judgment obtained in New Jersey for that amount on Nov. 4, 1896. The attachment was obtained on the ground that he is a resident of New Jersey, and it was served on a life insurance company.

KATHERINE C. MEAD ET AL.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Katherine C. Mead, Charles W. Mead, and Mary L. Abney, from Kings County, for $15,000, in favor of Bessie Levin, on a claim for damages for personal injuries. A lis pendens was filed against real estate at 303 Ninth Avenue and 162 Greenwich Street.

JOHN V. POHL.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment against John V. Pohl, liquor dealer at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue, for $390, in favor of Henry L. Cohn, for balance due for liquors. It was stated that the saloon was closed and to let. The attachment was served on a bank, where it was said Mr. Pohl had a balance of $650. He began business in June last.

JULES KOENIGWERTHER.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against Jules Koenigwerther of Paris for $1,855, in favor of Herman Gause, on an assigned claim for fur skins sold by H. Liebes & Co. of California.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against the Mechanical Engineering Construction Company of 63 Fifth Avenue, in favor of Herbert Greason, for $585, the amount due for acetylene gas machines. It was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

## AFFAIRS OF THE HARPERS.

### Reorganization Committee's Answer to Petition in Bankruptcy.

Alexander E. Orr, William A. Nash, Stephen Baker, William W. Laffan, and Augustine J. Smith, the Reorganization Committee of Harper & Brothers, publishers, representing over $11,650,000 of the company's indebtedness, filed an answer yesterday in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court in the petition in bankruptcy filed Jan. 22 against the company.

They deny that Harper & Brothers have committed the acts of bankruptcy or any of them set forth in the petition, and aver that Harper & Brothers should not be declared bankrupt for any cause the petition alleged, and they pray that this may be inquired of by the court.

### Receiver for Blei Syndicate.

Mortimer Stiefel has been appointed receiver for the Robert Blei Syndicate by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court on the application of Milton J. Fechheimer, who received a judgment against the concern on Jan. 15 for $1,765, on which there is a balance due of $635. The concern was organized to conduct threatrical enterprises at Koster & Bial's. The plaintiff asserted on information and belief that the company has transferred the lease of the premises without consideration, and the business of the company is being conducted nominally in the name of a third party, but for the interest and benefit of certain Directors and stockholders of the company.

### Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

| | |
|---|---|
| ANDERSON, George A.—N. Neglia, by guardian | $14 |
| ARNOT, Peter G.—R. Henry | 2,080 |
| BOOTH, Elizabeth P.—J. W. Tooker | 237 |
| BAGOT, Catherine—L. Ullmann and another | 1,483 |
| BERNSTEIN, Morris, and Charles Garfiel—E. H. Block | 430 |
| BAUER, Otto, and Morris Grosswith—D. S. Yankauer | 52 |
| BLANKMAN, George W.—T. E. Mapelsden, costs | 618 |
| BAUDOUIN, Constant—R. McTurck | 196 |
| BERGIN, Thomas, and Thomas Heffernan—D. Stevenson Brewing Company | 169 |
| BAAB, Josephine, executrix—M. Lahrheim | 311 |
| CRAIGHEAD, Horace—L. Moffatt | 78 |
| FITZGERALD, William H.—E. Ferrell | 83 |
| GROSSO, Vincenzo and Alfonso, also Arsenio Fernetti—G. Lordi | 428 |
| GINSBURGH, Herman—Anna Holtz and another | 126 |
| HAFF, Theodore—P. Kling | 134 |
| HALTERMAN, Harry—D. S. Brown and another | 236 |
| HARLEM, Edwin M.—J. Levy and others | 170 |
| HELLMAN, Louis—National Lead Company | 122 |
| IKELAND, John B.—Bridget Burke, administratrix | 118 |
| JAYNE, Beniah G.—G. R. Williams | 166 |
| JOHNSON, William E.—The Hoyt & Olmstead Cigar Company | 235 |
| KINNEY, George F.—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company | 2,429 |
| KNOWLES, Edwin—H. G. Fiske | 85 |
| KRAUTMAN, Ellas—J. Sanders | 153 |
| MAYER, John, Jr.—J. M. Devanney | 65 |
| MARTIN, Charles E.—F. H. Leggett and others | 135 |
| MOORE, George W.—J. A. Johnson | 116 |
| McEVOY, Thomas—Bird S. Coler, as Controller, costs | 30 |
| O'BRIEN, Margaret—S. M. Barber | 245 |
| O'BRIEN, Margaret—Claus H. Hinck | 94 |
| ROBERTS, Richard F.—Frank S. Smith, costs | 58 |
| PLOTNICK, Louis—Aaron Kommel | 114 |
| ROACH, Charles E.—Mary A. Seward | 4,006 |
| ROACH, Charles E.—Sarah E. Seward | 4,006 |
| REIS, Margaretha—S. Grossman, administratrix, &c. | 1,018 |
| RUMESKE, Lillie—F. Ricker and another | 62 |
| ROSOFF, Louis H.—D. Iaffe | 204 |
| SULLIVAN, Owen—Frank Moss and others, Commissioners, &c., costs | 70 |
| SHERRY, John—J. Seeman and others | 35 |
| STANTON, Daniel P.—The Western Union Telegraph Company | 9 |
| SENFTNER, Robert—P. J. Marsh and another | 718 |
| SEELY, John A.—Western Electric Company | 5,872 |
| THORNTON, John P.—and William—J. H. Scully | 2,343 |
| TENNEY, Hermann J.—George H. Huber | 117 |
| TIMONEY, Francis—F. A. Trelease and another | 596 |
| UNDERWOOD, Frank L.—D. V. Burns | 2,204 |
| VAN HORN, William P.—John H. Rowland & Son | 392 |
| WALCOTT, Francis H.—J. McGerrigh | 84 |
| WELD, George W.—E. L. Smith | 780 |
| WICKES, Thomas P., receiver, &c.—New York and Suburban Water Company | 2,070 |
| WEIL, Maurice L.—H. Eppelsheimer and another | 107 |
| WHITTIER, Edward A.—F. Eberhardt | 169 |
| WALKER, John—P. J. Ford | 42 |
| WEAKLIAM, John—Joseph Kohn | 159 |
| METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. L. Fried | 497 |
| BURKE-BOLTON BUILDING COMPANY —W. J. Weise | 586 |
| THE WALLABOUT MANUFACTURING Company—M. Regan | 98 |
| THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—W. H. Parr | 506 |

The following judgment was entered against the City of New York: The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, $4,513.67; Joseph T. Allen, $1,729; Louis Wokal, $205.69; M. McCready, $281; James Rooney, $230.50; R. M. Davker, $204; John McCabe, $512.50; G. Haas, $263.50; A. Swinburne, $65.50; D. Ahearn, $65.50; P. Brady, $231; E. Smith, $265; J. Brady, $399; Annie O'Neill, $88; J. Daley, $28; Daniel O'Connor, $413; P. Timoney, $477.50.

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDRICKA D. EVANS, bankrupt.—No. 2,144.

To the creditors of Fredricka D. Evans, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Fredricka D. Evans was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN H. FERGUSON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,133.

To the creditors of Edwin H. Ferguson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Edwin H. Ferguson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 7th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS GOLDBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Goldberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 31st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH HAMMEL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,083.

To the creditors of Adolph Hammel of Suffern, County of Rockland, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Adolph Hammel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Feb. 7, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. ROHRIG, bankrupt.—No. 2,131.

To the creditors of William F. Rohrig of the City of Mount Vernon, County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1900, the said William F. Rohrig, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN H. FERGUSON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,133.

To the creditors of Edwin H. Ferguson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Edwin H. Ferguson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 7th, 1900.

## SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID JAMES KING, Bennett J. King, Edward J. King, Jr., and Judah H. Solomon, as only qualified executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARGARET PENDERGAST and Stephen Pendergast, her husband; Abram Abelman and Ida Abelman, his wife; Anna Markmann, Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs; Max Kobre, The Hudson Plasterboard Company, Ruben Spitebrick, Mayer Goldstein, Salvatore Anzelmo, defendants.—Amended summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 26th, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Anna Markmann and Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1900, and on the same day filed with a copy of the compliant in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said county.

Dated January 10th, 1900.

OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Ja11-aw6wTh

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach on the 14th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the GIBBS & WILLIAMS COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Gibbs & Williams Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 New Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

HENRY D. DUMONT, Assignee.
HUGH R. GARDEN, Attorney for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
d28-law6wTh

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

RUPPANER, ANTOINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Barbara Ellensohn, Kathi Kristof, Anna Kristof, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of John S. Keyes and Theodore E. Smith, as executors of the trust created in and by the will of ANTOINE RUPPANER, deceased, for the benefit of Barbara Ellensohn and others should not be judicially settled and a decree be made thereupon allowing the said trustees to resign their trust and discharging them accordingly, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the New York City of New York, the 28th day of Surrogate's December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Seal. J. F. McL. ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Ja11-law6wTh Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 820 Broadway, City of New York.
au17-law6mTh&f15.

## REFEREES' NOTIC

# DRAMATIC SCENES AT MOLINEUX TRIAL

## Prisoner's Counsel Fiercely Denounces the Prosecution's Methods.

## ALLEGES PERJURED EVIDENCE

### Assistant District Attorney Osborne Now Summing Up, and the Judge's Charge May Be Delivered To-day.

Several times yesterday the plea of Bartow S. Weeks for the life of Roland B. Molineux was marked by incidents more dramatic than are often seen in court or upon the stage. More than once jurymen were seen to shift their eyes from the earnest gaze of the lawyer or drop their heads and rest them in their hands. At such times when pathetic reference was made to the cruel circumstance in which the family of Gen. Molineux finds itself, when scathing rebuke was flung at the methods of the District Attorney, there was a perceptible tremor through the audience, who saw the wife of the prisoner bow her head and sob violently, while the mother vainly sought to control her emotion betrayed by facial expression, and the father let the tears roll down his cheeks without attempt at concealment.

At times the summing up of counsel for defense seemed almost wearisome, as when he reviewed evidence of the writing experts so long dwelt upon in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses; but now and then the lawyer raised his voice and stirred the court with the vigor of his speech and manner, while again dropping it, he spoke with emotion, his voice low and ill-controlled, for the speaker, too, cried. The speech of Mr. Weeks was generally regarded as very strong. The most spectacular incident occurred when he attacked the course of the District Attorney for dragging in the name of the wife—the story of the life at Mrs. Bell's, in West Seventy-fifth Street, and the insinuation as to Barnet's calls at the house of Mrs. Bellinger.

"Why didn't you deny it?" chimed in Mr. Osborne.

With the quickness of a cat and the ferocity of a tiger Mr. Weeks turned upon the Assistant District Attorney and in a thundering voice shouted:

"Why did we not deny it? Because we were not called upon to deny it. It was not necessary to deny it. The Recorder has ruled it out. Called upon to deny such infamous lies! What business had it to be indicated? How dared you to produce it when you knew you could not connect it with this case?"

Mr. Osborne subsided. He made no reply.

The summing up of the case for the defense took up all the morning session and until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Osborne began his summing up for the people, continuing until 5 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until 10:30 A. M. to-day.

Mr. Osborne said that he would finish his summing up to-day, and it is not impossible that the Judge's charge will also be delivered, so that the case may go to the jury late this afternoon. This, however, seems hardly probable, though in response to a query from the Recorder Mr. Weeks said that he would have his motions ready to-day.

When court convened in the morning the wife and mother of the prisoner were again present, being escorted into court by Gen. Molineux, and, as on the preceding day, they sat at the table occupied by the defense, Mrs. Molineux taking her seat next her husband, who caressed and kissed her as they met.

Resuming the thread of his discourse of the day before, Mr. Weeks attacked the credibility of the letter-box man, Koch. The James Burns letter written on crescent paper was next alluded to and reflections made upon the testimony of Mamie Melando, who said she had found six sheets of the paper in a sideboard drawer at the Newark factory. It had not been shown, said Mr. Weeks, that Mr. Molineux had been accustomed to use that paper, and it was not remarkable if, when asked at the inquest if he had ever written on such paper, Molineux should have said that he did not remember having so done. Such paper was sold in various department stores, and might reasonably be supposed to be widely scattered. This was the only specimen of the paper brought to the defendant's knowledge.

It was strange that the letter should be mailed June 3, signed by the defendant in his own name and giving his own address when on May 27 he was alleged to have engaged the Forty-second Street letter box. If the defendant was the possessor of a letter box on West Forty-second Street, why should he have used his own name and address if he had a right to use the box? "Hit did not have a right to that box," said Mr. Weeks. "He did not know anything about it." Then he attacked Heckmann again, reviewing his record and setting forth alleged inconsistencies in his identifications and alluding to his suspension from the Post Office.

Of the many methods resorted to identify Molineux Mr. Weeks said:

"The meanest professional crook that ever kept out of State prison is accorded a fair chance at identification. He is stood up in a line with others, some similar in appearance, and the person is asked to pick him out. But this is not the sort of identification that was offered in the case of this defendant. There was not any identification that was honest, that we were afraid of. But there was no identification that was dishonest, that was perjured and bought, that we could escape."

### WEEKS ATTACKS HECKMANN.

Heckmann, Mr. Weeks said, was receiving money from the police for his time, and was under contract to a newspaper to let it know what the police were doing. He had not been able to identify the defendant at the Sinclair House, because he wore a silk hat and an overcoat which he had not seen him wearing before, yet he had identified him at the Newark factory when he was in his shirt sleeves. He got $350 for it. "Gentlemen, shall a man's life be placed in the power of such a being as Heckmann has shown himself to be?" Mr. Weeks asked with great earnestness.

He then referred to Heckmann's anxiety to identify anything that would help the prosecution, and said that he had described the boxes which had come addressed to Barnet in response to the letters of the man who had hired the box in Barnet's name. On one was the name Kutnow and on the other Calthos. Kutnow, on the stand, had testified to the fact that their powders were not put up in the shape described by Heckmann.

Again, by no power of telepathy could the writer have known the number of the box to be given him. It was evident in Exhibit Q that the letter box number, 217, was written when the body of the letter was written, and not when the correction in the address was made.

Mr. Weeks said that the two letter boxes had no direct connection with the commission of the crime.

"Let us," he said, "go through it again: a blue Tiffany silverware box, a small blue bottle, with the bromo-seltzer label, bromo-seltzer and cyanide of mercury, and a manila wrapper. Had any of the boxes any relation whatever to these? At the Broadway letter box an inquiry about Harpster; a letter to the Kutnow people for salts; a letter to Von Mohl & Co. for five days' treatment. That is all there was in December. The District Attorney in his opening appeared in the way that he presented that Kutnow letter that he wanted to connect it in some way with the box of Kutnow powder in the Barnet case; but that was not sent for until December, and Barnet was dead on Nov. 10.

"What is the purpose of clouding your mind with all of these letters and attempting to connect the defendant with the Forty-second Street letter box by Heckmann and the Broadway letter box by Koch? The District Attorney said in his opening that it was to lay greater burdens on himself in the requirements of his proof, and thereby make it easier for the defendant to escape. Do you believe that the District Attorney was building upon his own shoulders a burden that he knew he could carry, so that there might be some loopholes of escape?

"He promised to prove certain things to you, and said that if he failed the defendant was not the man. He said he was going to prove that the defendant fitted every bit of the description from the diagnosis blank. Has he done so? Has he proved that he was a clerk in a factory? Or that he was contemplating marriage? Do they put in evidence the sworn statement of the defendant that in June he had been rejected, his proposal of marriage denied; that not until September was he engaged to be married?"

Then Mr. Weeks asked the jury if they thought the defendant, from their view of him through the protracted trial—who, since Feb. 27, 1899, nearly a year—had not drawn a free breath, who had slept within prison walls, whose exercise had been through the monotonous grind of the prison tiers, and, through the kindness of the Court, some fresh air in the prison yard—a man over whose head hung the shadow of a terrible accusation, and until now unable to lift the grave charge from off his shoulders—was a melancholy or despondent man?

"You see him," said Mr. Weeks, "as he is here to-day, as he has been all through this trial, and I ask you if a man who under these circumstances can sit here as he is to-day and look every one in the eye, is a man who in June, 1898, answered this description?"

### MRS. MOLINEUX BREAKS DOWN.

Mr. Weeks turned toward the prisoner as he said this, and the eyes of the jury were also directed to the pale-faced young man, who, with head erect, looked straight back at them. It seemed a trying moment, and proved too much for the prisoner's wife. She had been sitting with her arm on the back of her husband's chair, her head resting on her hand, and almost touching him. With her free hand she raised her handkerchief beneath her thin, black veil and wept.

"The District Attorney told you that he was going to present to you as the monster of his Frankenstein a man with a face sicklied with the paleness of a pervert," continued Mr. Weeks. "Has he done so? Not a bit of evidence was presented in this court. Was this not enough? Was not the cup already full to overflowing by the accusation of this bold crime? Was the burden of his father and mother not already heavy enough to carry, when their dear son was imprisoned on this charge?"

Mr. Weeks's voice here became very low. Molineux himself seemed much affected, and, raising his hand, he took that of his wife, who cried upon his shoulder. The mother, too, leaned forward, looking straight at the jurymen as though she would divine their hearts. As Mr. Weeks continued his own voice shook. "No," he said, "the District Attorney was not satisfied with the effort to deprive this defendant of his life, but he sought to deprive the defendant's wife of her honor. The Court of its own motion struck out the infamous testimony that was present in that record, so that I cannot further refer to it."

The speaker then referred to the calling in as witnesses of the colored servant girls. One was asked to identify a visiting card. "Does that prove anything like great intimacy, that a gentleman called on a lady, and, before he could see her, sent up a visiting card?" he asked. In the case of Rachel Green, brought on from Washington, why had not her mistress been called?

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who had been out, returned in time to hear this denunciation of his course.

"All through these eleven months of imprisonment," Mr. Weeks continued, "while their boy has been away from them, their daughter has been with them as a comfort and a solace and a bright promise of the future. That under such testimony an effort should be made to disrupt that home and to place on him, an old father, and on the mother such a stigma as the prosecution endeavored to show here; it was unnecessary; it was unworthy; it was untrue."

It was at this point that Mr. Osborne interjected his question that transformed the scene from one of such oppressive stillness as precedes a storm to the turbulent outbreak when Mr. Weeks turned upon him with such violent intenseness. It wrought up the beholders to a state of high nervous tension. Then the fury subsided, and relief was expressed in a flutter of sighs. Molineux's face, which had taken on an almost stonelike fixedness, relaxed, and he smiled as he turned to his wife and crossed his fingers within hers.

Resuming in a natural voice, Mr. Weeks took up the writing exhibits and the experts. They reached their conclusions, he said, by picking out a letter here and there which served their purpose, and discarding such letters as did not. "They do not show you," he said, "anything that is so certain and so positive that it would warrant your taking a man's life."

Here occurred another one of those nerve-straining episodes in the summing up of the defense.

"I know the District Attorney will tell you," said Mr. Weeks, "that you are not the persons who take his life, because you do not touch the button that sends the electric shock through his body, burning his nerves and disfiguring him, but you are the people who do it. You are the people upon whose consciences rests the responsibility of saying that you, and each one of you, are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant wrote exhibit A. That is the answer you must make to your conscience; that is the answer you must make to your God; that is the answer that must be with you from now until the Day of Judgment, meeting every rapping of your conscience at the door of your heart."

### LAWYERS IN A WRANGLE.

Picking to pieces in a rigorous analysis the testimony of the experts, Mr. Weeks finally alluded to the early connection of Mr. Carvalho with the case, and this resulted in a sharp war of words with the Assistant District Attorney.

"They did have in the consideration of this case at one time an expert who looked over their papers, who gave them all the knowledge and information he possessed; who worked with them faithfully; a man whose reputation has been above reproach; who was for eighteen years the expert of the Police Department and the District Attorney's office; who was in the employ of the police in this very case, examining the documents; who in the employ of the police was a witness in this very case—I withdraw that."

Mr. Osborne—It is in evidence that he was a witness in this case.

Mr. Weeks—No; I withdraw it.

Mr. Osborne—No; don't withdraw it. I will concede he was a witness before the Grand Jury. You have stated it herein; now I don't want you to withdraw it.

Mr. Weeks—He was a witness before the Grand Jury, if you want it; and having been a witness before the Grand Jury, the more reason why he should have been called before this jury.

Mr. Osborne—Why didn't you do it?

Mr. Weeks—It was not my place. Why didn't you do it? He was in the employ of the Police Department; and because he would not sell his soul, because he would not sell his opinion contrary to his judgment, he was not called.

Mr. Weeks, on resuming his address after a recess, again considered the testimony of experts. He said that they did not pretend that theirs was an exact science, and that eminent jurists had always held that it was of a dangerous and precarious character. "You have all known, in your experience, of the fallibility of expert testimony," he said. "You have not forgotten how a man spent five years in Devil's Island because handwriting experts were mistaken. You cannot forget that. This is a part of your knowledge of the world, and a part of your experience which you must consider in this case."

The Recorder here interrupted sharply: "I wish to call your attention to the fact that once before I told you you were not to refer to that case."

Mr. Weeks: "It is a matter of notoriety, your honor."

The Court: "You don't know what you are talking about."

Mr. Weeks: "I understood your Honor had expressed an opinion."

The Court: "I had not expressed an opinion, except that it is altogether foreign to anything that this jury has to do with. We don't know anything at all about it."

Mr. Weeks: "I will obey your Honor's instructions, of course."

Mr. Weeks next considered the question of motive, introducing several of the letters written to officers of the club to show that there was no indication of a condition of mind on the part of Molineux to warrant the belief that he should have sought to cause the death of Cornish.

Mr. Weeks at 4:30 o'clock concluded his speech with a strong appeal to the feelings of the jury, and, under instructions from the Recorder, Mr. Osborne, after a moment's delay, began the summing up for the prosecution.

### MR. OSBORNE'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Osborne commenced by assuring the jury that there was no bitterness between himself and the attorney for the defense. For the prisoner, of whom he spoke as "the son of that heroic soldier Gen. Molineux," he said he felt the deepest pity.

"Who can look upon that background—wife, mother, and gray-haired father—without feeling an emotion so strong as to almost bias his sense of right and justice?" he exclaimed. "There has been suffering and anguish on the part of the prosecuting officer in this case. This prisoner was not the only one who was suspected; and I want to say to you that no man on the face of God's green earth was ever subjected to a more rigid examination than Harry S. Cornish. He was almost put to the torture. I did not want to think this defendant guilty, because I could not bear the thought of believing the son of Gen. Molineux could be guilty of such a crime."

The Recorder ordered the proceedings suspended at this juncture; and the jury in charge of the court officers were taken to the Astor House.

### STORY OF JUROR'S REMARK DENIED.

#### Credited with Saying He Wouldn't Hang a Yellow Dog on the Evidence.

A report published yesterday that one of the Molineux jurors had been heard to remark outside of court that he would not hang a yellow dog on the evidence presented by the prosecution excited much comment. If true, the report was not calculated to disturb the equanimity of the defense, but Mr. Weeks said he could not speak about it. Mr. Osborne and one of his assistants spoken to at different times appeared not at all concerned. They had heard nothing about it officially, and did not propose to notice it.

The person to whom the juror was said to have made the statement was Emil B. Meyrowitz, optician. Seen last evening he denied the report most emphatically. Mr. Meyrowitz said that he knew the juryman, but had not discussed the evidence with him. He went to the Criminal Court Building yesterday, and, appearing before the Recorder, made affidavit that no such conversation had taken place.

At the Astor House the jury has a special dining room, and is quartered two in a room. No callers are permitted to see them, though most of the jury receive letters.

### STATEMENT BY CHIEF HAGGERTY.

#### Says He Would Have Corroborated the Testimony of Miss Miller.

Robert A. Haggerty, Chief of the Detective Bureau at Newark, yesterday announced that had the defense in the Molineux case put in any evidence, he was to have appeared to corroborate the testimony of Miss Miller, who sold the bottleholder at Hartdegen's store, in Newark. The Chief was employed as a detective in another store at the time of the purchase.

A man and woman came in on Dec. 21, 1898, and the man asked for a silver bottleholder, showing what appeared to be a vinegar cruet. He referred them to Hartdegan's, as none were sold in the store with which he was connected. His description of the man tallies with that of the man described by Miss Miller as the one who purchased the bottleholder at Hartdegen's.

### QUEER MATRIMONIAL TANGLE.

#### Woman, Twice Married, Claims Divorce from Husband No. 1 Was Illegal.

Justice Freedman had a tangled matrimonial problem for solution set him in the Supreme Court yesterday, when an application by Flora Jencks for the annulment of her marriage to William L. Jencks came before him. The couple were married last August.

The petitioner sets forth in her affidavit that she was first married to John A. Haney, Jr., at Evansville, Md., in 1889, and that in 1897 she went to Texas and obtained a divorce from him. He knew nothing about the divorce proceedings until after her decree was granted. When she told him of the divorce he immediately married a second time. She now avers that her divorce in Texas was illegal, as she had not resided there the required six months, and on these grounds she wants her marriage to Jencks declared null and void.

Justice Freedman said that he would have to consult the Texas statutes before giving a decision.

### COLLAR BUTTON'S LEGAL STATUS.

#### City Court to Decide Whether It Is Wearing Apparel or a Valuable.

What is the legal status of a collar button? Is a collar button wearing apparel, or is it a valuable under the hotel laws? These questions came up in an action brought in the City Court by Benjamin Adler, a St. Louis merchant, against the Hotel Vendome, in this city.

Mr. Adler was a guest at the hotel a few months ago. He was then in the possession of a diamond collar button valued at $400. On retiring for the night Mr. Adler left the button in his shirt. The next morning it was missing. A search satisfied Mr. Adler that the button had been stolen. He went to the proprietor of the hotel and demanded that he be recompensed for his loss. The proprietor replied that Mr. Adler had himself broken the law on the subject in that he had not deposited the collar button with his "valuables" in the safe provided in the office of the hotel.

Mr. Adler contended that the collar button was doing duty as an article of necessity, and could not be classed as a "valuable" which should be deposited in the safe. He wanted to know how he could properly dress himself in the morning if his collar button was locked up in the hotel safe. This contention brought about the action, and hotel proprietors generally are watching the outcome, as it presents a legal proposition entirely new to them.

A commission is now taking Mr. Adler's testimony in St. Louis.

### HORTICULTURISTS IN SESSION.

#### Foreign Fruit Trade Discussed at Considerable Length.

The fourth annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society convened yesterday morning at the American Institute, 19 West Forty-fourth Street. Dr. Felt, the State Entomologist, exhibited at the morning session a collection, including 100 species of injurious and beneficial "economic" insects.

At the afternoon session George T. Powell of Ghent spoke on "Domestic and Foreign Markets for American Fruits." He urged that more careful attention to the quality of fruits be paid on the part of American exporters. Such care, he said, is essential if the foreign markets, particularly that of England, be retained for American apples. James Wood, President of the society, supplemented Mr. Powell's report by the suggestion that a National commission be appointed to examine all fruit shipped abroad, with full power to prohibit the exportation of any fruit which did not come up to the standard.

Papers were also read by Prof. S. A. Beach and F. C. Stewart of the State Experiment Station, at Geneva, and C. L. Allen and B. D. Van Buren. The meeting will be continued to-day.

#### Peshall to Try to Save Clifford.

Edward Clifford was informed by his counsel, Warren Dixon, yesterday afternoon that Gov. Voorhees had positively refused to call another session of the Court of Pardons to consider Clifford's case, and that he could do nothing more. Lawyer Charles J. Peshall, who made a persistent fight to save Hallinger from the gallows, but finally failed, said yesterday afternoon that he had prepared a petition which he would present to the United States Supreme Court in Washington to-day, praying for a review of the court's decision that Clifford is sane. The hangman, Van Hise, will put up his gallows this afternoon in Ward 6 of the Hudson County Jail.

On arriving home don't get into a smoking jacket of the ordinary kind—slip into a Tuxedo.

You'll get all the neglige at-home feeling of the smoking jacket; and be soothed with the conscious virtuousness of having paid your wife a compliment and being correctly dressed for dinner.

$16 to $27.

The more formal tail coat suit $30 to $50—and every other dress requirement for man or boy.

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350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
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Thirty-second and Broadway.

**Cotton Goods.**

2500 yards Imported Zephyrs. Fine, sheer fabrics, various colors, novelty weaves.
Suitable for Shirt-waists, Gowns or Children's Dresses.
25 cents per yard;
Value 50 cents.

**James McCreery & Co.,**
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

**CHAIRS OF FLANDERS.**

No affectation in old Flemish carvings. They taught the world the beauty of boldness in sculpturing wood, and yet fineness, too.

Chairs that an antiquarian would treasure have tall, straight backs, some panelled with leather, beautifully colored and tooled, such as only the wealthiest of the Flemish burghers indulged in. Others with heavy carvings of grotesque heads, delightfully unreal and spirited; broad, pierced "rungs" connect the twisted legs.

Just as characteristic specimens in German and Italian Renaissance, and all at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

**GEO. C. FLINT CO.**
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET


### DEWEY ARCH OUTLOOK BAD

#### Committee Despondent Over Loss of Interest in the Scheme.

#### Some Declare that They Have Lost Hope—Subscriptions to Date Total Less Than $200,000.

The list of subscribers to the fund for perpetuating the Dewey Arch is being prepared at the offices, in the St. Paul Building, of the Citizens' Committee, and it will be published within the next three days. It was announced after a meeting of the Executive Committee, some weeks ago, that the list would be made public when the total sum subscribed reached $250,000. It will be found, however, that the amount has not reached nearly to that figure, and that it is even far below $200,000. The arch and colonnade will cost at least $1,000,000.

Some time ago Charles H. Nicoll, the secretary of the Citizens' Committee, announced that the subscriptions to date amounted to almost $200,000. Since then money has been coming in, although slowly, and the amount realized by the Carnegie Hall concert on Tuesday night increased the fund by nearly $5,000. Col. W. C. Church, Chairman of the committee, yesterday explained the reason of this apparent discrepancy, as follows:

"There are about fifty sub-committees. These consist of persons well known in different industries, and the idea was that each committee should obtain subscriptions from the business men of its own line of trade. Just before Mr. Nicoll announced that the fund amounted to nearly $200,000 one of these committees had turned in about $5,000, with the intimation that this was only a first installment. Judging by this, Mr. Nicoll thought that he was well within the mark when he put the average sum to be turned in by each of the other committees at $1,000. As a matter of fact, however, we have not heard from any of them. They may have received some subscriptions, but at present we are not aware of it. I was afraid when we counted on these additional amounts coming in that we might regret doing so, and it turns out that I was right."

At present, Col. Church said, a dozen subscriptions of $5,000 each have been received, together with one subscription of $10,000. The remainder of the fund as at present constituted consists mainly of contributions of $500 and $1,000. There are also a large number of small subscriptions.

There seems to be a general feeling among the members of the Citizens' and Executive Committees that the task of obtaining the money for the permanent arch will be a very difficult one, that it will take a long time, and that ultimate success is by no means certain. Some of them, indeed, declare that they have lost hope for the scheme, since, they say, to insure success, the greater part of the money necessary should have been subscribed a short time after the first appeal was made. One member said yesterday that he thought the uncertainty about the site for the arch was the principal cause of this loss of interest.

The committee has been greatly disappointed at the failure of certain well-known men to subscribe, after they had declared their intention of doing so. Two prominent millionaires were mentioned yesterday as having written, saying that they would help the project by every means in their power. One has gone to Europe in his yacht, and the other has left this city for a considerable period. Neither sent any subscription or any promise of a subscription. Other wealthy men from whom something like $25,000 each was expected have given about a fifth of that sum apiece or even less.

At present no further plans to increase interest in the arch have been formed, but later in the season a dramatic performance may be given for the benefit of the scheme.

### DRUG CLERK'S STRANGE DEATH.

#### Overdose of Morphine Acts Twelve Hours After It Was Taken.

Alexander G. Loelkes, a drug clerk living at 26 East Seventy-fifth Street, died yesterday morning from an overdose of morphine taken Monday night to induce sleep. The case was peculiar in that the symptoms of poisoning did not appear until Tuesday afternoon, more than twelve hours after the dose had been taken.

Loelkes had been a sufferer from insomnia. Monday night, before leaving his work, at Seventy-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, he took a dose of morphine. He slept well and returned to his work Tuesday morning apparently in good health. In the afternoon he became ill and his death followed in a short time.

#### Mr. Crosby President of People's Club.

Ernest H. Crosby yesterday afternoon accepted the Presidency of the People's Club No. 1, which was unanimously tendered to him at a meeting held Tuesday night. Mr. Crosby will preside for the first time at the lecture given before the club to-morrow night by Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago lawyer who defended Eugene V. Debs in the injunction proceedings growing out of the American Railway Union labor troubles of 1894. The Central Federated Union, the District Assembly of the Knights of Labor, and reform organizations have accepted invitations to be present. Mr. Darrow will speak about "Our Courts and the Poor."

#### Accepts Armenian Church Pastorate.

The Rev. George Filian, who has been lecturing in this country for some time on the Armenian situation, has been called to the pastorate of the Armenian Church at Fresno, Cal. The Armenian colony at Fresno numbers between 600 and 700 members. Most of them are engaged in grape culture, Fresno being the centre of the California raisin district. All of them are prosperous, and apparently contented in their new homes.


**The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York**

Is the largest Life Insurance Company in the World, having Assets of $301,844,537.52 or more than $21,000,000 in excess of any other Company.

Its policy contracts are most liberal to the assured and its record for the past fifty-eight years, wherein it has paid to its membership $514,117,946.61, or $190,000,000 more than any other Company, justifies the assertion that it is the

MOST SUCCESSFUL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN EXISTENCE.

Its insurance in force has been actually paid for in cash and is issued upon unimpaired selected lives only.

THE BEST COMPANY IS THE COMPANY WHICH DOES THE MOST GOOD.


### LEGAL NOTES.

TESTIMONY OF DECEASED WITNESS.—An appeal taken by the Metropolitan Street Railway from a judgment secured against it by Anne M. Gumby, in the United States Circuit Court, for the loss of services of her five-year-old son, George Gumby, who was injured by one of defendant's cars on May 22, 1897, has been sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinfon by Judge Lacombe. The railway company assigned as a ground of error on the trial the admission of the testimony of an eye-witness to the accident, since deceased, taken upon the trial of an action brought by Elizabeth Clayton, grandmother of the injured boy, as guardian ad litem, against the same defendant, to recover for his pain and suffering, and for any permanent loss of ability to work caused by the accident. Judge Lacombe, after referring to Section 830 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which manifestly provides only for new trials of the same action in which the deceased witness testified, says that the matter must be disposed of under the principles of the common law. The plaintiff relied, as a ground for the admission of the deceased witness's testimony, on a paragraph inserted by Prof. Wigmore in his sixteenth edition of "Greenleaf on Evidence," which reads as follows: "As to the parties, all that is essential is that the present opponent should have had a fair opportunity of cross-examination; consequently a change of parties, which does not affect such a loss, does not prevent the use of the testimony—as, for example, a change by which one of the opponents is omitted, or by which a merely nominal party is added; and the principle also admits the testimony where the parties, though not the same, are so privy in interest—as where one was an executor or perhaps a grantor—that the same motive and need for cross-examination existed." Judge Lacombe then says: "If the propositions above quoted are read with the qualifications which are indicated by the illustrative example given in the paragraph, they are sound and abundantly supported by authority. If they are to be read, however, as plaintiff reads them, namely, as asserting that evidence of a deceased witness may be read in any subsequent suit when it appears that the same issue is involved, that the witness testified under the sanction of an oath that he was confronted with the person against whom his testimony is offered, and that the latter had the opportunity of cross-examination, then it is not supported by the authorities to which our attention has been called or which we have been able to discover. Stated thus baldly the proposition imports that when, for example, the derailment of a train because of a misplaced switch has caused injury to a score of passengers, and a witness has testified to the circumstances of the accident in an action brought by A to recover for his injuries and has since died, the evidence of such witness may be read by any other injured passenger upon the subsequent trial of his action for damages. No case has been found which lends the slightest support to any such proposition. In all of them it is postulated that the parties must be substantially the same, or, if they are not, that the newcomer must be a privy with the former party in blood, in estate, or in law." Justice Lacombe concludes that no mutual or successive relationship exists between the infant claiming damages for his pain and suffering and his mother claiming damages for the loss of his services. The causes of action are distinct, and neither claimant could, under any circumstances, succeed to the other's cause of action.

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IDENTIFICATION IN LIBEL.—An interesting question in the law of libel was argued in the Appellate Division of this city yesterday. The publication complained of was, "That is: That twenty-two years ago Col. Mooney met a Mrs. Hester Sears, whose husband is now said to be in Baltimore. She is now fifty years of age. They lived together, it is alleged, up to six years ago, and the accusation is made that there was no marriage between them." Hester E. Mooney was the plaintiff. The appellant, the newspaper which published the article, contended that it ought clearly to appear that it is the plaintiff to whom the defendant referred; that readers would necessarily understand that a specific imputation is thereby cast upon the plaintiff, and that the charge is sufficiently definite to injure the plaintiff's reputation. The language of the article cannot be tortured into saying or implying that Mrs. Hester Sears is the plaintiff or that the plaintiff is Mrs. Hester Sears. The two are as distinct as description can make them. Mrs. Hester Sears is said to have a husband in Baltimore. This is not said of Mrs. Mooney. Of Mrs. Hester Sears it is said "the accusation is made that there was no marriage between her" and Col. Mooney. This accusation is not made against Mrs. Mooney. Throughout the entire article the two are spoken of as different persons. They do not appear to have been in the same place at the same time or to have any similar feature by which one could be mistaken for the other. The respondent argued that the article in question concerned Mrs. Mooney, although in some parts of it she is spoken of as Mrs. Hester Sears. The plaintiff testified that she was the person referred to in the article as Hester Sears. In the remainder of the article, counsel said, in which she is accused of conduct and abusive language, that that must bring upon her public scorn and contempt, plaintiff is directly named as Mrs. Mooney. Decision was reserved.

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APPLICATION TO EXAMINE BOOKS DENIED.—An application made by the Short Line Consolidated Company for a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the Unadilla Valley Railway Company to permit the petitioners to examine its books was yesterday denied by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, for the reason that it appears by the affidavits submitted in opposition to the motion that petitioners are not the holders or owners of any shares of stock in the defendant railway company, and as bondholders they have no right to the inspection asked for. The defendant's objection that the application was not made in good faith is not passed upon.

#### Amateur Photographer Kills Himself.

Frederick Zimmerman, an amateur photographer, living at 207 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, locked himself in his dark room yesterday and blew his brains out with a revolver. He had been accustomed to lock himself in his room to make pictures, and when he did so yesterday his mother thought nothing of it. His relatives can assign no probable reason for his act. He was twenty-nine years old.


**Brain Workers.**
**Horsford's Acid Phosphate**
Strengthens the exhausted and confused brain, relieves nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.



AMUSEMENTS.

**DALY'S** B'way & 30th.....At 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Extra Matinée Mon., Feb. 12.
"Received with undoubted favor."—Post.
"Realized highest expectations."—Journal.
"Will run through the season."—Times.
**THE AMBASSADOR**
A new society drama by "John Oliver Hobbes."
"Extraordinary cast."—Journal.

**LYCEUM** 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
**The Surprises of Love**
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

**EMPIRE** THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs., 8:20.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in **BROTHER OFFICERS.**

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre,** B'way & 44th St.
Matinées Saturday and Monday at 2:15.
Evgs. 8:20.
**MAUDE ADAMS in THE LITTLE MINISTER**
Mat. on Monday instead of Wed. next week.

**GARRICK** THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8. Mat. Saturday.
XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
**WM. GILLETTE** in **Sherlock Holmes.**

**MADISON SQ.** THEATRE, B'way & 24th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce,
Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, and Monday.
THE Best Yet. **CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.**

**GARDEN** THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.
Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
**MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES.**
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent Minded Beggar."

**5th Ave** THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat.
The COUNTESS "CHIFFON."
Special Mat. Mon., (Lincoln's B'day.)

WALDORF-ASTORIA. Main 33d St. Entrance.
33D ANNUAL EXHIBITION
AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY.
Began MONDAY, Feb. 5.
Day and Evening for 2 weeks only.

**BROADWAY** Theatre, 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Special Matinée Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**

THE **DEWEY** EAST 14TH ST. {MATINEE TO-DAY Imperial Burlesquers
2 Great Burlesques—Jones, Grant & Jones, &c.

**WALLACK'S** Evenings at 8:00.
Mats. Sat. at 2.
Matinée Monday, Feb. 12. (Lincoln's Birthday.)
**OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO.**

**COMIQUE** B'way & 29th St. "The House That Jack Built."
Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c
**RENTZ - SANTLEY BURLESQUE CO.**

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. Last 2 weeks.
**MAY IRWIN** Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
IN SISTER MARY

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
**EDEN MUSEE**
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

**HUBER'S** 14th St. Museum; 10c. to All. Giant; Orange-Headed Girl; Limbless Wonder.


### PECULIAR GROUND FOR DIVORCE.

#### Mrs. Mary Ehart Said Some Time She Might Want to Remarry.

Mrs. Mary Ehart was married when she was twelve years and eight months old. She has not lived with her husband, John Ehart, for thirteen years, and she wants a divorce from him.

"Why do you want a divorce if your husband and you have been separated for thirteen years?" asked Justice Freedman when the case came up in the Supreme Court yesterday.

"Because I want to get married again," was the reply.

"I don't think I can grant a divorce on such a ground as that," said the Justice.

The woman's counsel explained that she had no new husband in view, but, as she was only thirty-four years old, she thought that she might want to get married some time. Justice Freedman refused to grant the application for divorce.

### COLLECTOR SHOOTS HIMSELF.

#### Says He Is Short in His Accounts—Will Probably Die.

Louis Guillemot, a collector for an insurance company, shot himself in a rear room of a grocery store at 14 Macdougal Street yesterday morning, after having announced to some persons about the store that he was $15 short in his accounts. The bullet penetrated the man's left breast. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was thought that he would die.

Guillemot had been in the habit of meeting another collector of the insurance company each morning at the grocery store to report his collections. It was while waiting to make his usual report that he shot himself. Guillemot is twenty-four years old. He is married, and lived with his wife and two children at 90 West Houston Street.


# O'Neill's
## Sale of Women's Jackets!

We offer beginning this morning a new lot of Jackets made from excellent quality Black Cheviot, short jaunty effect, Notched Collar, Reveres of Peau de Soie, lined throughout with Black Taffeta, and finished with rows of stitching. Strictly men-tailored.

**10.00 each.**

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.



AMUSEMENTS.

**METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.**
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
This Aft. at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza and Campanari.
Fri. Ev'g., Feb. 9, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:45—Double bill. DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pinicorsi, and Saligmac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Saleza.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10, at 8—At Popular Prices. TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Susan Strong, Olitzka, and Pevny; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 11, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Evan Williams and Plançon, and Pe'schnikoff, violinist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Cond., Sig. Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g., Feb. 12, at 8—AIDA. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Scotti, Plançon, and Saleza.
Wed. Ev'g., Feb. 14, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich;